Daily Paper, one year, in advance,

one month,

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

six months, three months, in advance,

Appointments_Wilmington District_First Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16. 1, Dec. 15 & 16.
22 & 23.
29 & 30.

Jan. 5 & 6.
12 & 13.
19 & 20. Wilmington-Fifth Street, Whiteville, at Whiteville, Topsail, at Union, lizabeth, at Elizabethtown, " 19 & 20. " 26 & 27. Feb. 2 & 3. " 16 & 17. Wilmington-Front Street, Onslow, at Richlands, Cokesburg, at Bethany, 16 & 17. 23 & 24. linton, at McGee's. Duplin, at Magnolia, Bladen, at Centre,
The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Barker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired. L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Apppointments for Roanoke District, N.C. Warren, at Warrenton, 5 & 6 12 & 13 19 & 20 Wilson, Tawboro', at Tawboro', Roanoke, at Ebenezer; Williamston, at Williamston,

Feb'y. 2 & 3 lymouth, at Plymouth, Washington, at Washington, Bath, at Woodstock, Hatamuskeet, at Swan Quarter, 23 & 24 Hatteras, at Hatteras, March 2 & 2 The District Stewards meeting will be held at the Church in Tarboro', on Saturday the 12th July. The Stewards are Messrs. H. Palmer, E. A. Thorn, Marcus Battle, R. E. Weathersbee. Chas. Latham. John Arthur, Jas. Clark and Dr. S. A. Long. I do not know who are the Stewards for Wilson and

Hatteras. It is important that all should be pres-As the returns from the Annual Conference thus far indicate that the "plan for the introduction of Lay Representation," proposed by the late Gen-eral Conference, will soon be officially announced as the law of the Church the district Stewards in anticipation of such announcement will elect four Delegates to our next Annual Conference, in conformity with the provisions of said law.

My Post Office, for the present, is Tarboro',

THE

M. S. Moran, P. E.

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my in-come for a Policy on my Life!"

30,000 Persons have Insured in the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN., And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through Securing such a policy not only makes life s more pleasantly, but will bring to the deathhed the happy consolation that your wife and child-ren will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITA-BLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are noved to this accomplishment for their family's

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over \$4,500,000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best induce-ments for LIFE INSURANCE in the world. Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making \$23,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this forethought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year 50 per cent, Dividends is paid to Policy

holders every year during Life,

and at death the Policy is paid to survivors Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and the rates GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUP-PORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and child ren left at such a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live withut his aid and without means. For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advanatages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAP-EST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent, Market Street, between 2d and 3d., Wilmington, N. C.

S. T.--1860--X. DERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROU-

PLANTATION BITTERS. mediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all

other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and

They overcome effects of dissipation and late They strengthen the system and enliven the They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stom-

ach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisava bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around

> P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. 12-1y

April 19

TURLINGTON & MONROE. INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER. WILMINGTON, N. C. DROMPT personal attention given to all

business intrusted to their care.

High hopes, that burn like stars sublime. Go down the skies of Freedon And true hearts perish in the time We bitterliest need 'em; But never sit we down and say, "There's nothing left but sorrow," We walk the Wilderness to-day— The Premised Land to-morrow

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Our birds of song are silent now; There are no flowers blooming; But life burns in the frozen bough, And Freedom's spring is coming; And Freedom's tide comes up always, Though we may strand in sorrow, And our good bark—aground to-day, Shall float again to-morrow!

Through all the long, drear night of years, The people's cry ascended, And earth is wet with blood and tears, Ere our meek suffering's ended: The Few shall not forever sway, The Many toil in sorrow; The bars of Hell are strong to-day,

But Christ shall rise to-morrow

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling futures glisten;
Lo! now the day bursts up the skies— Lean out your souls and listen! The world rolls Freedom's radiant way And ripens with our sorrow; Keep heart! who bears the cross to-day

Oh, Youth! flame earnest; still aspire With energies immortal; To many a heaven of desire Our yearning opes a portal; And though Age wearies by the way, And hearts break in the furrow, We'll sow the golden grain to-day-The harvest comes to-morrow

Shall wear the crown to-morrow

Build up heroic lives, and all Be like the sheathen sabre, Ready to flash out at God's command— Oh! Chivalry of Labor! Triumph and toil are twins-and ave Joy suns the clouds of sorrow; And 'tis the martyrdom to-day Brings-Victory to-morrow.

From the San Francisco Monitor. THE TRUE TALES OF CHIVALRY.*

In his ancestral castle, With stately turrets crowned. Where banners floated haughtily, O'er walls that grimly frowned-Within a spacious chamber A wounded warrior lay. The bravest of the knights that led In Pampeluna's fray. Ill-brooked that restless spirit Thus indolent, to lie And watch the weary hours pass In slow succession by, While golden dreams of glory Trooped ever through his brain, And Fancy led new legions forth Upon her phantom plain.

"Ho! bring the volumes olden, The tales of weird romance, That boast of dauntless chivalry, And skill of magic lance." And forth to do his bidding. The willing vassals leap-They search the grim old castle, From tower to donjon keep, And vet-(and much they marvel)-Of tales of knightly prowess, The quaint chivalric lore They bring, from dust and silence One volume, worn and old— But 'tis no legend fanciful Of knighthood proud and bold, No science of joust ansitourney, No pomp of pageants gay, No ghastly rhymes of goblin grim, No tale of greenwood fay.

He turns the pages listlessly, The pages of old and quaint That tell the simple history Of many a hero saint. But lo! his languid glances Are waxing eager now-A flush spreads o'er his pallid cheek.
And manties on his brow. Well may that volume olden Enkindle his proud eye— The noble deeds he readeth there Are registered on high; And well the truth-inspired scribe In simple language paints The prowess of those knights of God,

O'er that ancestral castle His banners flaunt no more, And rusting lies the gleaming lance Its master proudly He leads a nobler chivalry, A brighter, braver host-His name becomes the Christian's joy, The Church's proudest boast, On Heaven's deathless tablet, Lo! angel hands record Another soldier of the Lamb, A servant of their Lord : And earth from farthest regions, In tongues of every land, Still hails with glad, united voice

*St. Ignatius, then an officer in the Spanish army, being ill of a wound received at the siege of Pampeluna, requested his attendant to bring him me old romances of chivalry, in order to beguile the tedious hours of convalesence. None, however, could be found, and they brought him, instead, the Lives of the Saints. So struck was he with the holy heroism displayed by these true soldiers of Christ, that he determined to follow their glorious example. Accordingly, on his recovery, he abandoned the army, and, devoting himself to the service of God in religion, became the illustrious founder of the Society of Jesus.

Loyola's sacred band.

STATE NEWS.

DR. JORDAN, LATE OF THE 23D N. C. REG-IMENT.—We are requested by Prof. W. F. bled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of Roe, Elmira, N. Y., to announce to the the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, friends of the late Dr. Jordan, of the 23d pointed to the conclusion, that commerce topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if N. C. Regiment who was killed at the battle of South Mountain, that by addressing which are now recommended by the highest medi- letters to Prof. Roe, as above, "they can cal authorities and warranted to produce an im- learn something of his fate and receive testimonials of personal interest." Our exchanges are requested to notice. Raleigh Sentinel.

> Base Ball Club, of Raleigh, having accep- that it was finely timbered, well watered, ted the challenge of our city club, known that the soil was excellent, and that, in a as the "Meteors," a match will be played word, it was susceptible of sustaining a in Raleigh on the 5th of March for the dense and thrifty population, if the bene-State Championship.

> although having had but little practice, ed to them. He alluded to the changed they have made a good reputation. We and vastly improved condition of the wish "our boys" a jolly time, and trust the people along the line of the Wilmingsame success will attend them as hereto- ton, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad fore. They will leave for Raleigh next in some of the poorest sections of the Monday.—Newbern Journal of Commerce.

We learn that on Saturday afternoon, a negro man named Wiley Wiggins, was shot, and supposed mortally wounded, by another negro, named — Cofer, about five miles above Halifax. It seems that Wiggins went to Cofer's premises and commenced a disturbance. Cofer went into the house, and being followed by Wiggins, oushed him out, whereupon Wiggins raised his gun to shoot Cofer. Cofer closed the door, and getting his own gnn, put the muzzle out of a slit opening and fired at random, but hit Wiggins. Cofer was carried to Halifax and bound over in the sum of \$500 to appear at the next term of the Superior Court. - Weldon State.

We clip the following from the Charlotte

property of well disposed citizens, all Commanding Officers of Posts within this Department are directed to use every means at their disposal to rid the country of these banditti. Whenever reports of outrages are received, parties will be sent in pursuit of these "Regulators," and when resistance to arrest is made they will be treated as "Guerrillas" and summarily punished. All

headquarters at Charleston.

Milmington

We regret to announce that Captain W. of the bone was taken out. - Weldon State.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, on Reconstruction.

The Atlanta papers publish a three colof Congress. He says:

It only remains for me to add that I congia to call the Legislature together without existing. delay, and to recommend the passage of an Act calling a Convention of the people of provide a remedy for this very evil, where this State to so change our State Constitution as to provide for universal suffrage, in conformity to the measure which has passed Congress, known as the Sherman amendment, and to provide for the early election of a Legislature which will adopt the constitutional amendment in accordance with said requirement.

We now have the assurance of Congress, in the passage of this Bill, that this shall settle the question of our admission. We shall never get better terms. Let us comply with them, and be ready to be represented in the next Congress as soon as pos- man?' sible. I respectfully suggest that the people of the several counties of this State who favor the proposed action, hold public the public opinion of the State so treated, meetings with as little delay as possible. and urge upon the Governor to convene indiscriminate exclusion. We hold out a the Legislature, and recommend them to great reward for the election of loyal men, Legislature were elected before the constitutional amendment was proposed, and I tive participants in the late rebellion. tive duty in the present condition of the men of loyal record in every State who fer this question to the people at the ballot face, but under the present system of ina Convention to act upon the proposition and Representatives shall be sent. now submitted by Congress. This they

demand it. Let the people speak. If the State will adopt this line of policy and the Convention will memorialize Congress, asking that the judges, county officers and others necessary to the efficient working of the State government, be relieved from the provisions of the constitutional amendment, I believe the petition, if presented in a proper spirit, will be granted, and we shall be relieved of much of the gloom which is now wide-spread over the whole South. If we reject the terms proposed in the Sherman Bill, I confess I see no hope for the future. Should we accept them I trust the example of Georgia may be followed by the other States, and that this vexed question may soon be permanently settled upon the best terms which

we may ever be able to get. I am aware of the rapidity of the changes natural prejudices which our people entertain against negro suffrage, but we should not forget in yielding to an inevitable ne-Their conduct during the war proved this. If then we treat them kindly, pay them cause to complain of their refusal to respect our wishes or consult our interests at the ballot box. As the questions which I have discussed are of vital importance to the whole country, and as I do not wish to be misunderstood or misrepresented, I respectfuly request of the editor of each newspaper who comments upon my letter alike to me and to the public.

Remarks of Mr. McRae, of Robeson. The "bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company" being under consideration, Mr. Mc-Rae, Senator from Richmond and Robeson, said, that he did not wish to consume the time of the Senate by making a speech on order for this hour, but a sense of duty to his constituents constrained him to observe that the arguments on the other side all bly as that water flowed in that direction; whereas, experience demonstrates that it is generally directed and controlled by in-

terest, and the habits of communities engaged in trade. Mr. McRae professed to be perfectly familiar with the section of country through CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. - The National which this road was to pass, and asserted fits of the Internal Improvement sys-The "Meteors" play a good game, and, tem of North Carolina could be extendcounties through which that road runs, as a triumphant vindication of his views, as to the propriety of bringing every community which it may be possible to reach within the magic circle of railroad communication. For what county or what section of the State, Mr. McRae added, would for any consideration surrender the inestimable advantages they now enjoy by their proximity to Railroads, and lapse again into the obscurity and poverty of former

> In conclusion, he appealed to the Senate to continue to aid and foster all the Railroad enterprises of the good old North State, as the best hope for the future, and avoiding all sectional jealousies and a contracted policy, that discourages every improvement that does not point in certain

rom the New York Citizen. A Talk with the President_Mr. Johnson's Personal Views. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.-"The

trouble is," said the President, "that inpresent powers, we insist on making ourselves something else, and inventing new powers which it cannot be for our benefit prisoners so arrested will be held in mili-to wield. We make the mistake of betary confinement and the case reported to coming inventors, instead of applying ourselves to become discoverers.

"There are now a score of plans for re-R. Williams, a well-known citizen of Hali- constructing the Southern States before fax, met with a serious and painful acci- the country, and the public mind is unduly dent on Saturday morning last. He was agitated as to which shall be adopted.riding out with a friend, when his horse Amendments are proposed to the Constitu-'baulked." Captain Williams commenced tion, amendments of every possible charusing the whip, whereupon the animal acter; whereas, if people, instead of inwent to kicking and struck the Captain on venting new things, would seek to discover the knee-cap, shattering it. A large piece what already exists, they would find all the powers they need to accomplish their legistands.

"The Constitution guarantees a republican form of government to every State, and says that no State shall be deprived of umn letter from ex-Governor Joseph E. its representation in Congress without its Brown, in which he reviews the political own consent. Well, on the other hand, situation of the country, advising the peo- some of our people say that they will not allow men who participated in the rebellion ple of Georgia to accept the terms imposed to be their peers, and to have voices in the by the bill recently passed by both Houses great council of the nation. They therefore demand a constitutional amendment on this head; and so, likewise, for every sider it the duty of the Governor of Geor- other evil that they can find or fancy to be

"But does not the Constitution itself it says that each House of Congress shall be absolute judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members ?-May not each House, under this, while rejecting any prominent ex-rebel or man obnoxious for disloyalty, who shall be sent from any of the so-called Confederate States, at the same time not deprive the State of representation, but merely say: "This man we reject under our constitutional prerogative. We do not, however, deny the right of your State to representation, whenever you shall send us a proper

"See, for a moment, what would be the effect of this course. We at once divide at present made a unit under the ban of take prompt action. The Governor and and attach a penalty, which the State must themselves impose, for the restraint of acrespectfully submit that it is their impera- There are scores and hundreds of ambitious country to take the necessary steps to re- would then be naturally forced to the sur-

"Even let us take an extreme case. Supcannot with propriety refuse if the people pose the State of Georgia should send A. H. Stephens to the Senate, and that the should say: 'We acknowledge the bellion, and former connection with the

be sent in his place.' "Would not the Georgians at once comnot an immediate impetus be given toward building up a loyal sentiment in that State? The wounds our country has suffered are which we are required to make, and of the broken, for the framework of the Constitution still remains, and is sufficient, if we could only abstain from further irritating ing manner and form : surgery. The best healing in surgery is RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO FEDERAL RELAcessity that these people were raised among first intention,' or force of nature; but our violent doctors in Congress-and this is spoken with no disrespect to that body, but as a fact of observation-will still insist on their wages promptly, and in all respects deal fairly by them, we shall rarely have force a faster healing by caustic applica-

tions and the actual cautery. "What we need-what we vitally need, both for payment of the national debt and to enable us to assume a proper foreign policy, too long, I confess, delayedis harmony, internal peace, and a condition of restored confidence that will draw to give it entire to his readers. This is due capital to develop the industrial resources of the South, and to assist the Southern planters in reorganizing the shattered relations of labor. We need all this to make the national burdens endurable. Every bale of cotton, every barrel of sugar, every tierce of rice, every hogshead of tobacco raised in the ex-rebel States must furnish a proportionate reduction to the taxation of the North, and must go, so far as it may be worth, toward restoring an equilibrium in our foreign exchanges, which must be the the bill, which had been made the special first fundamental step towards a return to the hard-money basis, instead of paper cur-

> "As for myself, my convictions in politics are things that I cannot change to suit the expediencies of this or any other mo-They have grown with my growth, ment. they have strengthened with my strength, and they are to me only less sacred, and as much to be preserved, as my religious faith. Attempts are made to make it appear that my words at different times have been inconsistent; but were not the circumstances inconsistent under which the apparently contradictory words were spoken or opinions given? During the high storm of rebellion, or in the first heat of its subsidence. words were proper to be said which would be utterly improper in time of peace. We put a broken limb in splints to hold it quiet whether the patient will or no; but to insist on holding the splints there when would not be wise surgery, but cruelty; not statesmanship, but barbarous usurpation. "I am accused of usurping power, when

my whole life has been one continual battle against the tendency of bureaucracy or aristocracy—the concentration of power in the hands of the few. I was accused of usurping power for my veto of the first Freedmen's Bureau bill, although that veto was a voluntary putting away from me of a patronage and power more unlimited than was ever previously offered to any President! I am for holding all possible power in the hands of the people permanently; I am in favor of always finding the minimum of power necessary to be delegated to any

stead of inquiring what we are and our nullifies the constitutional amendments, by and laws. practically declaring the existing government of the Southern States illegal, so that their adoption of the amendments must be of the rejection by the States, of the amend-contract with White and Childs, agreeing without validity.

law and common justice, and for the rights | States : of the whole people as against what is called the 'government,' that I am to-day con- in rebellion have anything to propose, if they Childs furnishing to the Rebels munitions tending. It is for this I am called a 'usurp- think there is a better mode, a more generous of war for the purpose of prosecuting the er,' while the fact is, it is because I will not mode, a mode better calculated to secure the rebellion against the United States. White usurp power, nor have excessive power peace and harmony and prosperity of this and Childs still hold a large number of thrust upon me, if I can help it, that this great land, let them come forward and pro-war has been made upon me. I challenge pose it, and the people will listen and judge." them to other parties after maturity, and the production of a single act in my whole And whereas, it is now conceded, the the holders now demand the payment of Administration which has aimed to increase aforesaid proposed amendment will not retimate wishes in the Constitution as it my authority as President. Even in conceive the assent of the constitutional num- States. The bill is filled for enjoining the structing provisional governments for the ber of States to ratify the same as a part of holders from receiving payment and obtain-Southern States-also denounced as one of the Constitution of the United States; and ing a decree ordering the present holders my 'flagrant usurpations'—the object evi- whereas, we believe the before recited pro- to deliver them to the present government dently was to divest the National Govern- position is "a better mode, a more gener- of Texas. ment of its centralizing power, and restore ous mode, a mode better calculated to sethe various ex-rebel States.

"The South is to-day in our hands, a beaten, helpless, well nigh hopeless coun plan as a basis of final settlement; try, and the power we wield should be held poses to multiply offices at the expense of ple. the General Government, while not adding desperate emergency, but which cannot Legislature and the people: much longer be continued without vitia- REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON ting the whole fabric and theory of our

representative and popular system. "What Congress in its wisdom may see my office in defence of the people and their the following report:

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Our Federal Relations. right of Georgia to representation; we aclago several Southern gentlemen, on a visit end so much desired. And your commitknowledge that the credentials of Mr. Ste to Washington City, ascertaining from North Carolina could not or ought not at federal officers, the President objects to the phens are made out in the proper form; their intercouse with members of Congress, this time to consent, provided that by so bill because it makes the tenure of other and others, that the national troubles were doing a final settlement of our troubles officers durin good behavior or for life. United States, we—in the exercise of our becoming more threatening and complica- could be arrived at. at Washington and approved.

great. There were none of the great bones | Perquimans and Pasquotank, in order to

TIONS. published by parties, representative men and have been at all times, since the final of the South, identified with the South in abandonment of armed resistance to the thought, feeling and interest, to be sug- | Federal government, willing to yield all the gested to the Congress of the United States, as a basis of settlement of the delicate and difficult questions agitating the sections, mately involved therein. Your Committee has telegraphed this afternoon for a num-

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

law or ordinance shall be null and void. or pay any debt or obligation incurred in an indestructible basis.

States. Sec. 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or imnor shall any State deprive any person of street, is Treasurer, have received many life, liberty or property, without due pro- letters from South Carolina, all of which cess of law, nor deny to any person within agree in representing the scarcity of pro-

whole number of persons in each State, ex- number of the planters and farmers will be Gonzalo, Ortega and Paton had arrived as cluding Indians not taxed. But when any left without seed for the next crop. State shall, on account of race or color, or Governor Orr writes that the destitution captured by the Liberals on the 27th of previous condition of servitude, exclude is so great and severe that five hundred January, with many prisoners, and all the from voting at any election for choice of thousand bushels of corn are estimated to artillery, munitions of war and baggage electors for President and Vice-President be needed to feed the people over and therein. General Marquez had captured the limb is restored, or when a further ex- of the United States, Representatives in Con- above all that is obtained within the State. the city of Jacoara, the most important amination shall have proved that the gress, members of the Legislature or other Colonel William Nettles, a gentleman of place in the State of Michoacan, and Cuerwounds, though deep, were only flesh officers elective by the people, any of the high standing in Sumter District, has been navaca had been taken by the Liberal Genwounds, though deep, were only hesh male inhabitants of such State, being in this city with a bond signed by about eral Pinson. Miramon was completely detwenty-one years of age and citizens of the seventy-five planters, in which they pledge feated near Zacatecas, and three of his United States, then the entire class of per- their next cotton crop as security for about brothers and all the high officials made prissons so excluded from the elective franchise, forty thousand dollars worth of corn and oners. The Liberals also captured half a shall not be counted in the basis of repre- bacon. He could find no one to take his million dollars of which Miramon had sentation. No State shall require as a prop- bond, and has left the city, after obtaining robbed Zachatecas. erty qualification for voters more than two two thousand bushels of corn from the hundred and fifty dollars worth of taxable Commissioner for the relief of the very property, nor as an educational qualifica- poor of his district saying, that unless he tion, more education than enough to enable could find some persons in some other city the voter to read the Constitution of the to make the necessary advances, he did not United States in the English language, and see how it would be possible for the plantwrite legibly his own name.

PROPORSED AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITU- the present season. TIONS.

ARTICLE. officials, or to the General Government, this State for one year, and in the county their real estate as security for the corn and style of GOODWIN CO., for the same contracted and style of GOODWIN CO., for the same styling to the request we comply:

The civil authorities of North Carolina bing unable to capture to all business entracted to the same style of all pusiness in Wisingston, N. C., on and after the request we comply:

The civil authorities of North Carolina bing unable to capture to all business entracted to the request we comply:

The civil authorities of North Carolina bing unable to capture to difficulty does a huspitude of April next seven to all business entracted to the request we comply:

The civil authorities of North Carolina bing unable to capture of doing a General Commission and Forwarding that at least one hundred thousand the request we comply:

The civil authorities of North Carolina being unable to capture or disperse the bands of outlaws calling the armies of the United States in the English language and the request we comply:

The civil authorities of North Carolina and Vegetable in the toos not openly supersede the President, representations of two hundred and fifty dollars and Vegetable in the House bill in that it is best on the House bill in that it does not openly supersede the President, representations of two hundred and it is believed that at least one hundred thousand the request we comply:

The civil authorities of North Carolina and Vegetable in the House bill in that it does not openly superseded in the House bill in that it does not openly supersed the President, representations of two hundred and fifty dollars and vegetable in the House bill in that it does not openly supersed the President, representations of two hundred to be same class in the English language and the request work of 130 pages, containing a list of over two hundred the same class which the same class with the request work of flower and two can write him to do not represent the town on the House bill in that it does not open the persons and the request work of 130 pages, containing a list of over two hundred the same class in and only allowing that minimum to be given. in which he offers to vote six months, im- and bacon needed to supply the wants of

It disfranchises nearly all the intelligent voting who has heretofore exercised the whites, and gives universal suffrage to the elective franchise under the Constitution ignorant blacks, thus overriding the pro- and laws of this State, or who, at the time vision that each State shall determine who of the adoption of this amendment may be shall be entitled to its suffrage. It also entitled to vote under said Constitution Texas against George W. White, John

cation, as the 14th article of the amend- as indemnity bonds, to the amount of seve-"It is for the principles of our common ment to the Constitution of the United ral hundred thousand dollars, which the

that power as nearly and promptly as circumstances would permit, to the people of ty of this great land;" and whereas, there and at that time they were seized and ta-

as a sacred trust. We should not use it sembly of the State of North Carolina, That property of the State of Texas and assumed vindictively. I will not argue because we the State of North Carolina, desiring a final profess to be christians, and these men are settlement of the troubles existing between purpose of subverting the legitimate Govour brothers; but, if on no higher ground, the two great sections of the Union, will, then upon the ground of self-interest. All looking to that end, adopt the aforesaid the legislation proposed for the South pro- proposition by a Convention of her peo-

The preamble and resolution on its inthe productions of Southern industry to the troduction in the Senate, were referred to general stock for the redemption of our na- the joint committee on Federal Relations. tional debt and the support of our annual After a very full interchange of sentiment, now re-established under the Constitution burdens. My object is to reduce the assu- Col. Hall, the Chairman of the committee, of the United States, is seeking to recover med and really usurpational powers forced made the following report, which we think the property thus forcibly seized by the on the General Government during the war may be certainly claimed to be in accorpowers that were then essential to meet a dance with the general sentiment of the to file this bill and an order was entered

(s. 167) IN REGARD TO FEDERAL RELATIONS. fit to do, I cannot say; but my own course whom was referred a "Resolution in regard is clear. I shall exercise every function of to Federal Relations," beg leave to make the South can be recovered back by them.

rights, according to the best judgment that Your Committee are fully persuaded that Heaven has endowed me with. I shall ex- the proposition contained in the Resoluecute all laws scrupulously, and perhaps tion, if submitted to the people of North most scrupulously those which have been Carolina, with an assurance that it would passed against my judgment and over my accomplish the object they have so much veto. But for all such legislation Congress at heart, would be accepted by them .must bear the undivided responsibility, Wearied by the continued agitation of this and the day cannot be far distant in which vexed question; suffering severely from the the terrible logic of events will force the effects of a disorganized social and politifer this question to the people at the ballot box. The most appropriate mode of doing this is to order an election for delegates to discriminate exclusion, it can make no difference whether loyal or disloyal Senators ord Representatives shall be sent. people to ask themselves seriously, and not cal society, and satisfied that no material brought about by a just and honorable basis, they would willingly agree that North Carolina should do everything in her pow-Our readers are aware that a short time er, consistent with her honor, to attain an tee see nothing in the proposition to which bers of Cabinet in the category of other

United States, we—in the exercise of our constitutional privilege—do not choose to ted every day, in the hope of composing constitutional privilege—do not choose to ted every day, in the hope of composing tions of the political animus of the Federal shall not be removed from Washington, accept Mr. Stephens as our peer; and must those troubles, two of them from North Congress, your committee can see no good that all orders shall emanate from the gen-Carolina, prepared a plan of settlement to that can be accomplished by the adoption eral, &c., is regarded as unconstitutional, be offered by the Southern States by their of the resolution referred to them; but on and there is no doubt that that bill will be mence looking around for some one who mence looking around for some one who legislatures to the Congress. This plan the other hand, are of the opinion that such action on the part of the General Assembly, could satisfy these conditions? And would was presented to a number of gentlemen may be so construed as to place the people may be so construed as to place the people of the State in a position at once false and the discharge of his official duties on Fri-Finally, the plan was submitted to our degrading. It is a matter of common fame, not vital though the depletion of blood was Legislature, by Dr. Speed, the Senator from known to all, that the Congress has just passed an Act in effect destroying the organization of the State, and placing retest the sense of that body, in the follow- strictions on her action, evidently intended

as punishments of our people. In view of this fact, it does seem to your Committee to be an inopportune time to come forward with propositions of our own, Whereas, A plan has been agreed upon, notwithstanding the fact, that we are now United States nor any State shall assume the restoration of peace and harmony on ever, these merchant princes, after all, may

aid of insurrection or rebellion against the For the reasons assigned, your committee The National Republican, in referring to Government or authority of the United beg leave to be discharged from the further the same subject, says : consideration of the Resolution.

E. D. HALL. For the Committee.

The Famine in South Carolina,

The Southern Famine Relief Commission, munities of citizens of the United States; of which Mr. James M. Brown, 61 Wall its jurisdiction the equal protection of the visions in that State as being of the most serious character. It extends over nearly Sec. 4. Representatives shall be apporting the whole State, and unless relief be given, the Republic of Mexico in this city has retioned among the several States according nothing can prevent absolute starvation ceived the following official news: Juarez to their respective numbers, counting the among the poorer classes, while a large was at San Luis Potosi, where Generals

ers of Sumter District to put in their seed

A similar statement comes from the most prominent men in Lancaster District Every male citizen who has resided in of the same State, who offer to mortgage

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From the Washington Star.

An Important Case.

In the United States Supreme Court, a suit has been commenced by the State of Childs and others. The bill in the case And whereas, from the outgivings of re- sets forth that in January, 1865, the Rebel ment proposed by Congress for their ratifi- to deliver them certain United States Tex-Rebel government found in the Treasury "That if those communities that have been of Texas, in consideration of White and

The bill alleges that the bonds were in is no sacrifice of honor, "in coming for-ward and proposing" the before recited individuals in armed hostility to the Government of the United States, which com-Be it therefore, Resolved by the General As- bination seized the archives, treasury and to use and dispose of its property for the ernment of the State of Texas and for the purpose of carrying on war against the Government of the United States; and in the execution of this purpose these bonds were given by this unlawful combination of men to the defendant, White and Childs. The legitimate government of the State, armed combination. Leave was granted setting the hearing of the motion for injunction for the 2d Monday in May. This FEDERAL RELATIONS UPON THE RESOLUTION case brings up the direct questions whether Texas is a State or not, and whether The committee on Federal Relations, to property seized by the armed forces of the rebellion and belonging to the States of

> Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. Forthcoming Veto_The Military Government, Tenure of Civil Office and Army Bill_Impeachment Report, &c.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The President at late hour to-night was engaged in the preparation of his veto message upon the military government reconstruction bill and it will be sent to Congress beyond a doubt to-morrow. The message will be quite lengthy and principally devoted to legal features of the bill. The tone of the message is firm and respectful.

It is also probable that the veto of the tenure of office bill will be sent to Congress to the House amendment including mem-

The section in the army bill which pro

vetoed on these grounds. Mr. Defrees, the newly elected superinday, the 1st March.

The House judiciary committee have intimated that they will make a partial report on the impeachment investigation this week, and suggest a conclusion of the report the next session. This report is expected on Saturday next.

The Philadelphia Ledger's New York let-

ter says; There has been a very prominent New York merchant in Washington during the issues of the late unfortunate contest, and week, lobbying for the defeat of the bankindeed more than might have been legiti- rupt bill, and the understanding is that he think there is a point beyond which our ber of other gentlemen in the same line of self-respect and honor forbid us to go. - business with himself to come on and unite If suffer we must, let us try to conduct our- their influence to his to upset it. The telselves in this hour of our unparalleled mis- egram, it is further said, will be promptly fortunes and woe, in such a manner as not responded to, and so Monday morning will Section 1. The Union under the Consti- to bring shame upon the record of the past, probably find New York with a good many tution is, and shall be, perpetual. No State hoping that after the lapse of time, when more representatives in Washington than shall pass any law or ordinance to secede wiser, more dispassionate and cooler coun- are to be found in Congress. That is the or withdraw from the Union, and any such sels shall prevail, that the people of North talk on 'Change this afternoon, at any rate. Carolina will be better understood, and and I am inclined to think the talk is cor-SEC. 2. The public debt of the United credence be accorded to their oft repeated rect. As there are equally powerful and States, authorized by law, shall ever be assertion, that their great wish is now for commercial and financial interests pulling held sacred and inviolate. But neither the the formation of a more perfect Union, and with equal pertinacity the other way, how-

fail to carry their point.

The bankrupt bill hangs fire. This is its second session. We learn that it has recently received a check from a wealthy merchant of New York, who was a member of the lobby only a few days ago, and who declared to the members of Congress that the South owed him \$7,000,000, and if the bankrupt bill passed he would never get a cent of it. This being the case we suppose Congress will not dare pass it.

Reported Captures In Mexico.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The Consul of prisoners. The city of Guanajuato was

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The General Assembly.

The General Assembly, after an adjourn ed session of forty-two days, closed its la bors on Monday morning last, having ac complished an amount of work heretofore unknown in the history of our legislative bodies. It has been somewhat popular for a few of the presses of the State to expend copious supplies of very poor wit at this body, which has reflected more upon themselves than upon the Legislature, but we are prepared to affirm from a personal attendance upon many, and an official connection with several, that a more patriotic and industrious body never assembled within the Halls of the Capitol, and while there may be an unusual absence of the names of those who have heretofore distinguished themselves in the political annals of our the Legislature has been manifested in very

many of the laws which have been enacted. In the general demoralized condition of the legislation of the General Assembly should be entirely free from infection, and the wonder rather is that it did not partake have been passed that the more considerate of our people will doubtless deplore, while other measures failed, which will be a source of regret hereafter; but upon the whole the Legislature which has just adjourned has left a record of which its mem-

bers have no reason to be ashamed. acts passed, to keep our readers fully advised of what their public servants have

scribe five thousand dollars of stock payathese amendments the bills had no oppo-

On Saturday Mr. Leach introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the call of a Convention. The intention of the gentle- purpose. man was merely to test the strength of the pass it, were all present to vote in the affirmaand barely enough in the Senate. The bill was rejected in the Senate by a vote of nine against, and twenty-seven in favor of itthirty-three being required to pass it. It is, however, worthy of notice that the Radicals in that body voted in the negative. Others recorded their votes against the proposition as being unwilling, at the end of the session, without deliberation and without consultations with their constituents, to take a step so pregnant with important events and contemplating such

radical and fundamental changes. The Legislature adjourned to meet again on the third Monday in August, but the reason for this adjourned session, as we formerly stated, was entirely connected may take place in the next six months no der authority of elections by the people. one can tell, and whether the present General Assembly will ever meet again, is, we elections under the Provisional Governthink, a matter of much doubt. We will not permit ourselves to make any gloomy forebodings, but trust they may assemble wards, of whatever race, color, or previous according to their adjournment, and their condition, who have been resident in the

prosperity of the State. Hanover no better wish, so far as her ma-Major McClammy.

his Honor, Judge Barnes, delivered at Mar- voting tin Superior Court last week, declaring the

demanded by the wants of the people.

never been attacked. Judge Barnes strong- telligence and worth of this State to satly intimates in his opinion that the Con- isfy our most malignant haters. vention did have the power to grant the The act seems only to change our suffrage says: powers contained in their act, and, if any laws while we remain in a provisional state, conclusions upon the subject can be drawn and does not extend but restricts the qualfrom his decision, they are in favor of the ifications for office. If this view be correct, Convention ordinance. We therefore would | while the Provisional Government remains urge our friends against whom writs are in force, negroes are not eligible to office.

rebel States" over the veto of the President chief. Upon it we know that evil men are Society of the State of North Carolina, held tain slanders of the Hon. W. D. Kelly, makes it the law of the land. However already at work to get up a revolutionary at Raleigh in June last, have just been pub. Pennsylvania, were laid aside for publica much every true patriot may view with awe affair by means of primary meetings. We lished at this office and distributed. The tion, and have been temporarily overlookthe subversion of the political rights and trust, however, such illegal and unwarranted next meeting will be held at Tarboro', on ed. Our people and presses have so fre State governments of ten millions of peo- measures will be checked by the only au- the 15th of May of this year, and will, we quently denied the base slanders by which aken from us, have something more to do press disorder. than stand in sullen silence or regale in idle speculation as to the fate of constitupressing importance demands.

tainty in the minds of many as to the real selves. features of the act, and in order to familiarize our readers with this measure, and the lonstitutional amendment, to which reference is made in the fifth section of the act, we republish both, to which we prefix such State, still the intelligence and ability of explanations as suggest themselves to us, or which have been gathered from sources State governments can be legally established

It will be seen by the most hasty perusal the country, it was not to be expected that of the act that its military rule is the lead be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States. ing and principal feature, and the civil existence of the present State governments is only provisional in its character and en- Carolina and South Carolina the second district more of radicalism upon certain matters of tirely dependent upon the will of Congress, State policy than was the fact. Some bills and its authority and powers limited by the will of the Department Commander. The be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of third feature of the act is the mode by which the people of the Military Districts to detail a sufficient military force to enable can rid themselves of both the Military and thority within the dirtrict to which he is assigned.

Provisional governments and form a per-Provisional governments and form a permanent one, as States of the Union.

The third and fourth sections contain the It has been our endeavor by publishing authority granted to the Brigadier, or Mathe daily reports of the proceedings, letters | jor General who may be appointed to comupon the most interesting subjects before mand the Military District. This comthe two Houses, and the more important mander is empowered to organize military commissions and tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, and he may been doing, but during the last few days of also allow local civil tribunals for the same count of the very great press of business, son, life and liberty are concerned, the mostly however of an unimportant local Commander, when he thinks necessary, can debar the citizen of his right of trial by The Fayetteville and Florence, and the jury, and as the act distinctly says "that it Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad bills were shall be the duty of each officer assigned as both passed, but the former, with the sec- aforesaid to protect all persons in their tions requiring the Public Treasurer to subnot certain that it will not give such officer ble in the second mortgage bonds of the the same power in regard to property, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford though evidently the primary object aimed Railroad, and the latter with the sections at was the trial of offenders against the requiring the Treasurer to subscribe a sim- criminal laws. We suppose, therefore, the ilar amount payable in the stock of the Commander will allow all the local civil North Carolina Railroad, stricken out. With tribunals to exercise their present powers, but in all matters of a criminal nature, if not those of a civil, their jurisdiction will be subject to the review of such officer or the subordinates he may select for that

It would seem from the sixth section that question, as there was not at the time of its in- the provisional governments were to last troduction enough members in the House to until the people of these States shall be by law admitted to representation, subject. tive, two-thirds of each House being required. however, to be modified, abolished, or supperseded by the United States, which we suppose at present is Congress. But an examination of the fifth section will show that the provisional governments do not remain the same as the present State governments. It appears to be a matter of doubt whether the act interferes with the rights of those at present in office or not, or whether it refers to municipal governments at all. While an act prescribing pains and penalties should be most liberally construed towards those affected by it, still, from the positions taken by its leading friends in the debates pending its passage, and the spirit manifested by its enactment, we have but little to expect on this score. We are therefore prepared to see that it is conwith matters of State polity, and in no way strued to apply to the municipal governconnected with Federal politics. What ments as well as to those now in office un-

It is clear, however, that in all future ment the voters are, "the male citizens of the State, twenty-one years old and uplegislation may redound to the welfare and State for one year previous to the day of election, except such as may be disfran-We cannot close this article without re-chised for participation in the rebellion, or ferring to the ability and industry of our for felony at the common law." It is clearcounty members. The legislation of the ly evident that so long as the government past Fall and Winter will evince better than remains provisional, so far as this State is we can tell how much our people have concerned, as the same is true with all the cause to be proud of their immediate rep- excluded States, except Tennessee, there resentatives. We surely can make New will be universal suffrage, for there is no law with us disfranchising any one for particiterial prosperity may be connected with pation in the late war. But under the prothe action of our General Assemblies, than viso of this section this universal suffrage that she may always be as well represented | does not extend to any elections looking to as she was in Col's Hall and Cowas, and a reconstruction of the State under the act, for in the election of delegates to the Convention, the first step laid down in the reconstruction programme, those who are States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an ember of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, We publish to-day the decision of ineligible to office are also disqualified from

Under the Provisional Government, alunconstitutionality of the "Stay Law" re- though the suffrage is limited only by age, cently passed by the Legislature. That sex and crime, there is a restriction as to body did not have much confidence in its office, as those who are eligible, and none legality, and for this reason fixed a meeting others, under the provisions of the third just subsequent to the adjournment of the article of the Constitutional Amendment, Summer Term of the Supreme Court. It are cligible under the Provisional Governthus appears their fears were well founded, ment. Persons disqualified under that ar-We understand that other Judges on the ticle are those who held the following officircuit pay no attention to this enactment, ces previous to the war and subsequently and the consequence is that this act may engaged in it, or gave aid and comfort to prove a snare to the people. We know its those who did, viz: members of Congress; framers and advocates passed it in order to officers of the United States; Legislative, give time to the debtors of the State, and Executive and Judicial officers of the State. hoped they had effected a relief so much There seems to be some doubt as to who are embraced in the term "Judicial officers Whether or not the Convention Stay of the State," but we hardly think that a Law be constitutional, it was regarded as a legal construction is hard to arrive at. In measure founded in justice, and there seem- this State there are no other Judicial offied to be a universal agreement to hold it as cers but Judges of the Supreme and Supea sacred compromise between the creditor rior Courts and Justices of the Peace, and and debtor, and, so far as we know, it has certainly this embraces sufficient of the in-

power to order the election for the Conven-The final passage of the bill "to provide tion. This doubt is susceptibe of much for the more efficient government of the harm and may be fruitful of untold mis- thirteenth annual meeting of the Medical our State, a few days since, in reply to cerple, we, whose rights and governments are thority which now has the power to sup- trust, be numerously attended. The fol- the politicians of the North are manufac

planation of such features of the measure wood, Rdeigh, Dr. R. H. Winborne, tional liberty and republican government. which Congress has set up for our govern-The terrible facts of our situation stare us ment which we thought to be important, in the face, and it behooves every man in and shall, from time to time give such adthe South to give them the thought their vice to our readers as we may think is demanded under the extraordinary and mo-There seems to be more or less uncer- mentous situation in which we find our- heroic, medical gentlemen, who have ad-

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or ade Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Lousiana. Florida. Texas and Arkansas: and whereas, i

Re it enacted by the Sound and House of Repre entatives of the United States of America in Con-cress assembled, That the said rebel States shall hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpos Virginia shall constitute the first district reorgis, Alabama and Florida the third district Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth District : and

army not below the rank of Brigadier General, and shall be the duty of each officer assigned as afore said to protect all persens in their rights of persan to protect an persons in their rights of persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders; or, when in his judgment it may be neces-sary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of mili ary authority under this Act shall be null and void.

Section 4. And be it further enacted. That all ersons put under military arrest by virtue of thi the session this has been impossible on ac- purpose. So far, then, as the rights of per- Act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or lit erty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the govent of the army shall not be affected by this Act except in so far as they conflict with its pro-Provided. That no sentence of death i der the provisions of this Act shall be carried into

> the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in con-formity with the Constitution of the United States all respects, framed by a Convention of dele gates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been sident in said State for one year previous to th day of such election, except such as may be dis franchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall e enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifi cations herein stated for election of delegates; and when said Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratfication, who are qualified as electors for dele gates; and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of th United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article fourteen; and when the tion of the United States, said State shall be de clared entitled to representation in Congress, and lenators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed b law, and then and thereafter the preceding sec tions of this Bill shall be inoperative in said State Provided, That no person excluded from the priv lege of holding office by said proposed amend nent to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convey ion to frame a Constitution for any of said rebe

bers of said Convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admit ted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may therein shall be deemed provisional only, and all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in al tions to any office under such Provisional Go ernments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the 5th section of this Act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under an such Provisional Governments who would be dis qualified from helding office under the provision of the 3d article of said constitutional amendment

States, nor shall any such person vote for mem

THE PROPSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ARTICLE XIV. SECTION 1. All persons born naturalized in the United States and subject the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State depriv any person of life, liberty or property without du process of law, nor deny to any person within its risdiction the equal protection of the laws. Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number sons in each State, excluding Indians not tax

the choice of electors for President and Vice-Pre sident of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judical officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is de nied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and chizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other is of representation therein shall be reduced in ortion which the number of such male ei the proportion which the number of such male e tizens shall bear to the whole number of male c izens twenty-one years of age in such State. SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or sentative in Congress, or elector or President and vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State

to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability Szc. 4. The validity of the public debt of th United States authorized by law, including debt incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but al such debts, obligations and claims shall be held

who, having previously taken an oath as

illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of

The Veto of the Reconstruction Bill.

We surrender a large portion of our paper to-day to the publication of the veto of the Sherman reconstruction bill, by President Johnson. A telegraphic synopsis of the message was given in our paper of Sunday morning, but in order that our readers may have a more clear understanding of the President's views, we place the message in full before our patrons. The Washington Constitutional Union, from which we copy, in referring to the message,

"Its clear exposition of Constitutional law, its lucid and clear reasoning, its unquestionable arguments, fully maintains the high character of its distinguished author for his devotion and adherence to the Constitution; that great instrument of Freedom, given us by the Fathers, under

lowing are the officers for the present year: For President .- Dr. Will. G. Thomas, Wilming-William L. Barrow, Northampton, Dr. I. W. Jones Rowan For Recording and Corresponding Se cretary. Dr. S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover. For Rowau Treasurer. Dr. C. W. Graham, Duplin, dead.) For Orator. Dr. M. Whitehead.

The Society was organized in the year 1849, at Raleigh, by a few of those devoted, bered tenaciously, and from the highest motives, to its interests from that time to the present. It was incorporated by the quate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Legislature in 1859, and at the same time State Board of Medical Examiners was is necessary that peace and good order should be instituted, of which we shall have some-enforced in said States until loyal and republican thing to say be reafter. The Society and the Board have grown steadily in strength, popularity, influence and public confidence. as their workings have been seen and their purposes understood. To improve the health and prolong the lives of the people to make known the laws of Hygiene and

to urge their adoption- to shield the publie from medical impostors, and to ad-Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall vance true medical science, and elevate the medical profession—are the objects and speech the following extract: the only objects of these honored and useful organizations, with the County auxiliary Medical Societies. But we remember well when, years ago, these medical movements were first started in this State, and over the whole State that the objects of medical fees and charges, and to impose upon the people. And even now an occaional medical demagogue repeats the slander in the presence of deluded victims of his arrogance and meanness. But the falsehood is too palpable, and the State Medical Society has too long ago lived it wholly down, to need any further refutation now. The general character of the leading members is an endorsement of the unselfish, human, and noble objects of the North Carolina Medica. Society. Not a few of its members were in the Southern army in the late war, undergoing every hardship and sacrifice that patriotism or humanity could suggest, often exposed from choice to the raking fire of the enemy, in order to aid our cause or to save the life of some wounded soldier, and bringing back home after all was over, injured health, shattered constitutions and empty purses as the price of devotion to duty, to medical science and

> The object of the Society being thus imover the whole State, will manifest an increasing interest in its welfare and progress. They ought, if they love their profession, to take more interest in its proceedings, attend more numerously its meetings, and show more zeal in organizing county auxiliary Societies, and in attendance upon their meetings. These Societies are eminently calculated to encourage and develop the medical talent of the State, and by the regulation of the State Society of requiring from its members reports on the medical topography and prevailing epidemics and diseases of various localities in the State. great advantage is derived to medical science-physicians are better able to treat lisease—and the public are thus benefited in various ways. Thus it is, that by the rich contributions of the State Medience, in conjunction with the North Carolina Medical Journal, formerly in existence, the medical literature of the State has been maintained in the profession. But the avages of the war have played sad havee in the Medical as well as in other pursuits and professions, and reform, improvement, should be the rallying cry of all practitioners who love this humane and noble profesgood in the past in all these respects, promses still greater good in the future, and as co-laborer in the field of Medical improvenecessful operation a Medical Journal in North Carolina. Various Medical enterprises of a public character have been facorably started in other States since the

lar ones should not commence in this State.

war, and no good reasons exist why simi-

We heard yesterday a new interpretation of the word enterprise, which we think ought to be published. A stranger entered the counting-room of one of our commission houses recently, and expressed a desire to purchase a certain fertilizer to a considerable amount. The proprietor was cess where parties were well-known and re sponsible, and then the terms were half eash and half on short time. The straner then modestly proposed to buy wholly on time, and being informed that such terms were out of the question, he indignantly to Northern men. announced his intention of bestowing his patronage on some more enterprising house, and left with the benediction of the merchant and amidst the suppressed laughter of the employees. We have heard our merchants charged with many sins, and among them a want of enterprise. We have always denied the latter charge, but hereafter we will be more particular.

Graduated with Honor,

In the list of Graduates of the Medical College of the University of the State of New York, we see the names of several North Carolinians, and we are gratified to observe that these representatives of our 'Military District" are mentioned with of honor for attending a fuller course of

The minutes of the proceedings of the The following remarks in the Senate of

turing political capital against us that such action may be regarded more than useless

We are glad, however, to publish the official denial of the representatives of our people in the only body in which they now have representation, of the base slanders against them in the "high places" of the nation spoken with such unconcern by an of it. bonorable" Congressman, because, for- I will further state that during the prenounce the falsehoods as they deserved. If plantations are, and were rented to North- to administer, the officers of justice to every no regard for the unrepresented and slaning on a large scale. dered people can induce such men against this course, it was to be hoped a decent respect for their personal reputation would restrain them:

From the Raleigh Sentinel, Feb. 28. HON, W. D. KELLY, OF PA .- NORTH CAROLIhimself, Commander-in-Chief, &c. NA SENATE. On vesterday the following proceedings

ecurred in our Senate : Mr. Clark, of Edgecombe, asked leave of the Senate to notice some very gross charges on his constituents, contained in a speech. delivered in the Congress of the United States, on the 12th of Feb., 1867, by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, and read from the

Near Tarboro', two children, girls, one eleven attendant at church, and entertained a great and the other thirteen years of age, were last sum-mer apprenticed to their fermer owner. The girls other had form rly been whipped to death un or the orders of the wife of the man to whor they are now apprenticed, then the master and owner of the murdered woman. Recent informa-tion shows that these children, who are still held how ignorant or designing men bruited it as apprentices, are nearly starved and not half clad; the only garment they wore, while picking cotton in the inclement weather of December, wa these medical associations were to raise the a straight gown, short in the skirt, and with short leeves, with neither shoes, stockings, nor bon

I represent the people and locality alluded to in this extract, and I state here, that it may go throughout the length and breadth of this land, that there is not a word of truth in the above; and I have never heard of any circumstance or rumor upon which such a the machine shop, and deacon of the could have placed any other limitation charge could be fabricated, and my coleagues in the other branch of the Legislature, Messrs. Baker and Woodard, join me in this total and authoritative denial of this foul slander, and we invite and challenge any investigation into it.

The charges are made in the Halls of Congress to provoke hostile legislation on the very people who are thus arraigned, where they have no representation, and are denied all opportunity of being heard or of defence; and when Mr. Kelly brings forward such charges, under such circumstances. I humbly conceive he is at least guilty of a greater wrong than the one he imputes to those defenceless people.

I will further state, that there has been as little crime or lawlessness in my county as in any locality in the United States; even in the refined district represented by Mr. Kelly himself. The rights of the freedmen are respected. They are well paid for their services, behave well and seem contented : portant and only for good, it is to be hoped and such is the reputation of my county that the members of the Medical Profession for correct conduct and liberal wages towards freedmen, that there has been considerable immigration of freedmen to the county in quest of employment. Compartively very few have been on the criminal docket, and the rights and positions of both races are mutually respected, to the manifest benefit of both parties.

The following extract is from the same speech 'Near Hillsborough, in Orange county, in November of 1866, a freedman who had raised a small quantity of corn, invited a few of his friends to assist him in shucking it. In the evening while the party were singing and dancing, a rebel named --- heard them, armed himself with a gun went to the freedman's house, and with oaths and curses demanded to know what they were doing. The freedmen, frightened, attempted to escape when he deliberately shot one of their number killing him almost instantly. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'accidental homicide,' and here the matter rests.

Mr. Berry, of Orange, said : Touching the shooting of a freedman in the county of Orange, it is not true in fact. It is true that a man was shot; but not under the circumstances stated in the speech alluded to. The gentleman who unfortuto the noble cause of medical sci- nately shot the freedman was at his own home; was waked up late at night by the noise and rudeness of the freedmen in a house close to his residence. He warned them to cease their bad behavior and retire to their homes. They refused to obey his order; it was dark and he discharged a gun, intending to alarm and disperse the crowd but with no intention of shooting any one, and was not aware that anybody was shot until some hours afterwards. He is a man about 65 years of age, peaceable and quiet in his intercourse with everybody; is a gentleman of high moral character, and is, and has been for years, a member of the Pression. The State Society, so influential for byterian Church, and an elder in that Church. It is a grave charge, that the civil authorities has taken no notice of the act, or that the matter rests without investigation. My attention was called to this ment, we hope, at no distant day, to see in charge last week. On my return home; and on inquiry, I was informed that the party had been bound over to answer the charge at our next term of the Superior Court which takes place the second Monday

in March next. Mr. Speaker, being the representative from the county of Orange in the Senate, I deemed it my duty to state the facts as

they exist. Mr. Perkins, of Pitt, said-The Senator from Edgecombe having alluded to the peech of the Hon. William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 12th, 1867, I find on page 4th of his printed speech, reference made to North Carolina and to the

acts of some citizens of my county. Justice demands that I should state what polite and ready to negotiate. The stran- are the facts. Messrs. Drew & Co. made a ger inquired the terms, and was informed partial verbal engagement for the rent of that they were eash, except in a few instan- my plantation for the year 1866, but the engagement fell through from the fact that Messrs. Drew & Co. failed to make their first payment, according to the understand-It is not true, so far as I know, that Mr. Carney or any one else ever threatened me with the burning of my dwelling or out-buildings on account of renting my land

Messrs. Drew & Co., having failed to comply with their engagement, I rented in few days, the same plantation to Messrs. Clapp, (of the Freedmen's Bureau) Esterbrook A Porter, all Northern men, for the year 1866, and they lived on the plantation, cultivated it with a large number of freedmen and made a large crop of cotton. In fact on several occasions Messrs. Clapp & ened or troubled, they or their laborers.

I have said this much in defence of my county, Pitt (improperly quoted Beaufort,) and to correct a false representation, which might be made to our prejudice, as we desire emigation among us, of good, thrifty

The Blue Marl has proved to be one of the best fertilizers in the whole land, and than the above, as this was taken from The following item of local intelligence

warned by the wife not to go up. The of

Usurping a Title.

heard of the abdication of his master.

an officer, "reminds us of a little joke."-

ing the absence of the regular preacher .-

mediately." The meeting adjourned.

increase the products of the soil.

Carbonic Lime

Fear river:

Sillica or Sand ...

Phosphate Magnesia. .

Agricultural Chemistry.

s taken from the N. Y. Times. We publish the owner of the property may reside in this "Military District:" "Superintendent Kennedy has just received, from Major Greig, Head Constable of Liverpool, the photograph of a very splendid gold loop brooch, with pendant and scroll. It is studded over with eighteen diamonds set in blue enamel. The pho-

ograph is sent to this country for the purpose ding an owner for the jewel, it having been taken possession of by the English Police ircumstances that led them to believe it to have

The Raleigh Sentinel,

The first number of the Sentinel in its enarged and improved shape reached us on Wednesday. The improvement is very marked, and we are pleased to see that the Sentinel has assumed that size and appearance which its sterling worth merits. It is portation of such persons as any of the almost'a fac-simile of the Journal in appearance, and is of very nearly the same pro- admit, shall not be prohibited by the Conportions.

We trust that it may continue to flourish and meet with that success it deserves.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring Nebraska as forming one of he States of the American Union.

HILTON FERRY .- We are authorized and re quested te state that the Ferry at Hilton will be point on and after Monday next, Court week.

The Legislative Stay Law Declared Invalid_Judge Barnes' Decision.

At Martin Superior Court of the present week, the interesting question of the valid ity of the recent Legislative Stay Law was the 20th of May, 1861; the ordinance propresented to Judge Barnes, and as it involved grave considerations, he reduced his Laws are in force, and validating the acts opinion to writing. At the request of the of civil officers during the war; the ordi-Bar, he kindly consented to furnish a copy nances recognizing the just debts of the for publication :

Opinion of David A. Barnes, Judge Presiding at Spring Term, 1867, of Martin Superior Court of Law, delivered in a case involving the ques-tion of validity of an Act of the General As-sembly, passed at its present Session, entitled "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein."

In the matter of William H. Hughes, recently decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, it is held that the Convention of 1865 "was a rightful Convention of the people," but the Court declined to enter upon a discussion of the extent of its powers. It having been decided then, that it was a rightful Convention, the ques-Co. were in company with Mr. Carney at tion arises was it unlimited or restricted in my store, and occasionally Mr. Clapp went its powers. Neither the proclamation of deer hunting with him; and I have yet to the President of the United States authorlearn that any of the firm were ever threat- izing it to be called, or the proclamation of the Provisional Governor calling it, attempted to limit its powers. Many of the ablest minds in the Convention of 1835 held that a Convention of the people could not be limited, even by an act of the Legislature calling it into existence, upon the and industrious men, and I believe North- principle that no limitation can be imposed honor. Three of them received certificates safe in Pitt county as in any section of the sovereign capacity, a Convention in theory ern men, Union men, or freedmen, are as upon the people when assembled in their

tion." The people upon that invitation as sembled in Convention and passed certain ordinances, and among them one entitled an ordinance to change the jurisdiction ficer started up-stairs and was fired upon from the head of the stairway, was woundof the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," and by the 24th Section thereof. provided that "the General Assembly shall ed, and subsequently died on my premises, at that time rented to Messrs. Clapp, Eshave no power to repeal, alter or nullify terbrook & Porter. The military have in- this ordinance until the third Monday in vestigated the case and I believe disposed November, 1868. of it. As to the killing of the negro boy,

The Convention subsequently provided &c. Mr. Carney could not have possibly for the election of members of a General old Mr. Drew that he kitled him; as I was Assembly, and made an apportionment of in Goldsboro' at that time with Mr. Drew, representatives in the House of Commons when we were informed by a gentleman The General Assembly thus authorized to just from the country, that such a homi- be elected, passed an act altering and mod cide had been committed, and Mr. Drew ifying in essential particulars this ordiwent immediately North and never saw Mr. nance, and in express words repealing so Carney afterwards. As to the killing of much of said ordinance as comes in conthe two boys by Mr. Carney, I never heard flict with said act.

The very grave and important question is presented, which of these is the law of ooth, there was no one present who could desent year, as well as the last, a number of the land, which is binding upon the Courts ern men who successfully carried on farm- cute, and the people to obey. Both come from sources entitled to our highest consideration and respect; but both cannot be obeyed, as they are repugnant to each other, and it is impossible to reconcile Parson Brownlow issued a proclamation them. Embarrassing as this position is recently notifying the bad people that he the path of duty in which a Judge must intended to wipe them out, and he signs walk is plain and unmistakable. He must patiently and industriously seek to enlighten his judgment upon all questions We submit that the parson is not yet enand especially must he do this, when it is titled to that designation, as we have not volves the right of the Legislative department to legislate upon a particular subject a body for whose opinions he should always By the way, speaking of the parson as have the highest regard, and whose action he should always sustain, if he can consci-There was a very eccentric old gentleman entiously do so. When his judgment is who once lived at a certain sea-port, and thus enlightened, and he clearly sees the who, though a little profane, was a regular path of duty and right, he must walk steadily, firmly, and fearlessly in it. The Convention having been decided to

reverence for the ministry. In the same be a rightful one, I presume it will not be place was a fellow who occupied the posiquestioned that it had the power to amend tion of master of a machine shop, and asthe Constitution or even adopt a new one. which would have had binding efficacy sumed sometimes to officiate in church durupon all, even if it had not been submitted to the people for ratification. Whether The old gentleman knew him to be a great under the circumstances, the Convenscamp, and was horrified at his undertaking tion should have done so is a different question and does not effect the question such business. So one day the old gentleof power which I am now discussing. man, walking up the aisle of the church, They could have incorporated in the Consaw the scamp rise in the pulpit to officiate. stitution or organic law a provision that Stopping suddenly, he called out to him the General Assembly should never there-"who are your, sir? "I am master of after change the jurisdiction of the courts church." "Master of hell, and deacon of upon the power of the Legislature. Our damnation! Come out of that pulpit im- present State Constitution furnishes evidence that a convention has the power to place a perpetual prohibition upon the action of the General Assembly, even in matters purely legislative in their character. Dr. Buie has promised to report for our Section 42d is as follows: "That no purcolumns the results of his analysis of the chase of lands shall be made of the Indian nations, but on behalf of the public by soils and manues which may be made authority of the General Assembly." The by him; and, although this is not an agri-third clause of the fourth section of the cultural journal, in the strict sense of the first Article of the amended Constitution word, yet we take great pleasure in pub- provides that, "The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, reg lishing such articles as will have a tendency ulating divorce and alimony, but shall not to advance the interest of the farmer and have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case." The 4th clause of the same section and Article pro-The following is an analysis made by Dr. vides that, "The General Assembly shall Buie, some years ago, of the Blue Marl or not have power to pass any private law, to Green Sand of Black Rock on the Cape alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born, in lawful 59:6 per cent. wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same."

The 5th clause of the same section and Article provides that, "The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such shall have been the quantity is inexhaustible. I have ex- given under such directions and such manamined, says Dr. B., some samples richer ner as shall be provided by law." Again, the Convention which framed the Constituthe top to see if it was worth putting on limitation upon Congress and also upon the States, for instance, "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States.' "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliit, supposing it to be barely possible that liance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisals, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or grant any letter of nobility." Here. then, are limitations of power perpetual in their operations (or until the Constitution is changed), both in the Federal and State Constitutions upon Congress and the State Legislatures. If, therefore, Conventions had the power to make restrictions for an indefinite period, surely they could for a definite specified time. At all events, the wise men who framed the Federal and State Constitutions thought they had such pow-

er, and have undertaken to exercise it. The first paragraph, ninth Section, first Article of the Constitution of the United States is as follows: "the migration or im-States now existing shall think proper to gress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed upon such importation not exceeding ten dollars on each person." Section first, Article first of the amended Constitution of the State limits the power of the General Assembly for certain fixed pe-

riods of time.

The only remaining question is, have or dinances of a Convention the validity and binding effect as if they were incorporated and made a part of the Constitution. If they have not, then each and every ordieady to carry passengers over the river at that nance passed by the late Convention may be repealed by any future Legislature, for all and every portion of its action is contained in ordinances and resolutions, no one of which has been made a part of the Constitution. To what monstrous conclusions would this lead us! The ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of hibiting slavery in North Carolina, the ordinance declaring what ordinances and State and prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the late rebellion, would be the subject of repeal by the General Assembly; and if the subject of repeal of course the subject entitled of re-enactment, and thus we shall have nothing settled, and the public will be the victim of ever changing and inconsistent legislation. Great questions involving the peace, pros-

perity and even the very existence of society should be permanently settled and definitely understood. A proposition, leading to conclusions such as those I have described, would shock and alarm the public mind, already excited with anxiety as to the uncertain future. Entertaining the opinion that the Convention had the right to impose the restriction upon the action of the General Assembly which it has done, it is unnecessary that I should express an opinion upon the other question which has been presented, whether the act of the General Assembly does not contain provisions repugnant to the Constitution of the Uni

Gen. Custis Lec.

returned to the Spring Term of the Superior Courts on debts acknowledged to be due, to pay the tenth thereof, as required under the Convention law, or otherwise they may lose the benefits and delays of that act.

In torce, negroes are not engable to office of honor for attending a fuller course of instruction than that usually followed by which and engage of the people. But however this may be no limital instruction than that usually followed by students, and one of these, Mr. Wm. H. H. Johnston, received two prizes (cases of Surthern Convention law, or otherwise they may lose the benefits and delays of that act.

In the Maryland Legislature the other instruction than that usually followed by students, and one of these, Mr. Wm. H. Johnston, received two prizes (cases of Surthern Convention law, or otherwise they may lose the benefits and delays of that act.

In the Maryland Legislature the other instruction than that usually followed by students, and one of these, Mr. Wm. H. Johnston, received two prizes (cases of Surthern Convention by the President, who, wit:

A negro boy was killed in the neighbor-through a Provisional Governor provided and easily understood, except as to the other which only can our liberties be maintained, the liberties be maintained, the day Mr. Appleman (Republican) offered instruction than that usually followed by students, and one of these, Mr. Wm. H. An engro boy was killed in the neighbor-through a Provisional Governor provided in the provisional flower of the State.

In the Maryland Legislature the other instruction than that usually followed by which are true, to be placed in the convention of the convention by the President, who, with the convention of the state of the convention of the state of the convention of the convention of the convention of the state of the convention of the state of the convention of the convention of

To the House of Representatives : I have examined the bill "to provide for the rebel States" with the care and anxiety which its ranscendant importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and nlightened men with whom the decision must ul-

timately rest.

The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named under the absolute domination of nilitary rulers; and the preamble undertakes to ive the reason upon which the measure is based rue as matter of fact ?

It is not denied that the States in question have each of them an actual Government, with all the powers, executive, judicial, and legislative, which properly belong to a free State. They are organized like the other States of the Union, and, like them, they make, administer, and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An exde facto Government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law-making power of an established State illegal, is to say that law itself is unlawful. The provisions which these Governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppresion of crime, and the redress of private injuries. are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other ivilized countries. They certainly have not sucseeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There, as well as clsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally, perhaps, by the inefficient ton, and occasionally, perhaps, by the intentional courts or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and aggravated, North and South, by the demoralizing influences of civil war, and by the rancorous passions which the contest has enendered. But that these people are main ocal Governments for themselves which habitual-defeat the object of all government and render heir own lives and property insecure, is in itsel utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the masses of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace, and to restore their nutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as

heir circumstances will permit. The kill, however, would seem to show upon its ace that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object. The fifth section delares that the preceding sections shell cease to perate in any State where events shall have hap-These events are-First, the selection of delegates to a State Convention by an election at which negroes shall be allowed to vete. Second, the formation of a State Constitution by the Con vention so chosen. Third, the insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure he right of voting at all elections to negroes, and o such white men as may not be disfranchised for ebellion or felony. Fourth, the submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white oen not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by their vote. Fifth, the submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and approval, and the actual approval of it by that body. sixth, the adoption of a certain amendment to the ederal Constitution by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution. Seventh, the doption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Con stitution of the United States. All these condi-tions must be fulfilled before the people of any of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled then immediately the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, and without any reference to the ccurity of life or property. The excuse given for he bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itelf not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing a people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole character, scope, and object, without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great nciples of humanity for which our ancestors both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into

ve districts. For each district an officer of the rmy, not below the rank of brigadier general, is to be appointed to rule over the people; and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his Those duties and that authority, as lefined by the third section of the bill, are protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace or criminals."— The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the

The law of the State is now the only rule applicable to the subjects placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are rights of persons or property, and he may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own; and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history; or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of the private passion in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there or required to take any evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to keep any record. or make any report of bis proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation, or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do.

To a casual reader of the bill, it might seem

that some kind of trial was secured by it to perons accused of crime; but such is not the case .-The officer "may allow local civil tribunals to try offenders," but of course this does not require that he should do so. If any State or Federal Court resumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the rial of a malefactor without his special permission. he can break it up, and punish the judges and ju-rors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his ene-It is also provided that " he shall have power to rganize military commissions or tribunals;" but this power he is not commanded to exercise. is merely permissive, and is to be used only "w

as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceeding appoint its members from among his own subor inates, and revise all its decisions. Instead of nitigating the harshness of his single rule, such a tribunal would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel Several provisions, dictated by the humanity of ongress, have been inserted in the bill, apparenty to restrain the power of the commanding officer; out it seems to me that they are of no avail for that

purpose. The fourth section provides—First. That trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed: but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is practically inoperative; Second. Cruel Cruel or unusual punishment is not to be inflicted : but who is to decide what is cruel and what is unusual? The words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the Courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand or follow a rule expressed in language so purely technical, and matter as follows:

"There are under the courts, the courts are under that power. Again, phatically, the Chief characteristic and condensate that the courts are under the courts, and the courts are under the courts are under the courts."

"There are under the courts, the courts are under the courts are under the courts are under the courts. The courts are under the courts are the courts are under the courts are under the courts are under the courts. The courts are the cou not pertaining in the least degree to their profession? If not, then each officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if it is not usual, he will make it usual. Corporeal punishment, imprisonment, the gag, the ball and chain, and the almost insupportable forms of ward the almost insupportable forms of ward the same of the sa

every color sex and condition, and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and colored per

less abused under any circumstances, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny where the rulers who exercise it are strangers to their subjects, and come among them as the representatives of a distant power, and more especially when the power that sends them is unfriendly. Governments closely resembling that here proposed, have been fairly tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering endured by these people roused the sympathies of the world. It was tried in Iroland, and, though tempered at first by principles of English and the suffering endured by these people roused the sympathies of the world. It was tried in Iroland, and, though tempered at first by principles of English and the sympathic endured the sympathic properties so attractions that give the reason upon which the measure is based, and the ground upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal Governments, and no adequate protection for his or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. Is this they are never recounted without just indignation. The French Convention armed its deputies with is power and sent them to the Southern departments of the Republic. The massacres, murders, and other atrocities which they committed show what the passions of the ablest men in the most civilized society will tempt them to do when wholly unrestrained by law.

The men of our race in every age have strug-gled to tie up the hands of their Governments and such a condition of things that an act of Congress keep them with the law; because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect.— The head of a great empire has sometimes governed it with a mild and paternal sway; but the kindness of an irresponsible deputy never yields what the law does not extort from him. Between such a master and the people subjected to his domination there can be nothing but enmity; he punishes them if they resist his authority, and, f they submit to it he hates them for their ser-

I come now to a question which is, if possible, till more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes. This proposition is perfectly clear—that no branch of the Federal Government, executive, legislative, or judicial, can have any just powers except those which it derives through and exerci ses under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution, we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions and applies to all subjects. It protects not only cilizens of States which are within the Union, but it shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do in one place more than in another, that which the Constitution says we shall not do at all. If therefore the Southern States were in truth out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a way which the fundamental law forbids. Some persons assume that the success of our

arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some of the States to the execution of the Fede ral laws, reduced those States and all their people the innocent as well as the guilty-to the conition of vassalage, and gave us a power over them which the Constitution does not bestow, or define or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereigh reduces his rebellious subjects, he may deal with them ac-cording to his pleasure, because he had that power before. But when a limited monarch puts down an insurrection, he must still govern according to law. If an insurrection should take place in one of our States against the authority of the State Government, and end in the overthrow of those who lanned it, would that take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favored by a part or majority of the population? Could they, for such a reason, be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the Legislature I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its constitutional sphere; that it executed its laws like the States themselves by applying its coercive power directly to individuals; and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocated secession, and cannot

Invasion, insurrection, rebellion, and domestic violence were anticipated when the government was framed, and the means of repealing and supwas framed, and the means of repealing and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they might occur declare that the States in which they might occur intent which pervades it from beginning to end—intent which perva which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that out of which these questions grow; but the States continued to exist and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Rhode Island, and New York, at different periods in our history, violent and armed opposi-tion to the United States was carried on; but the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed thereby, after the rebellious portions of their population were defeated and out down. It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union, but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinances of seession were treated by all the friends of the nion as mere nullities, and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the Statestin which they passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of Federal force to maintain the integrity

right.

of the Government. This is a bill passed by Congress in time of peace. There is not in any one of the States brought under its operation either war or insurrection. The laws of the States and of the Fede ral Government are open, and in the full exercise of their proper authority. Over every state comprised in these five military districts, life, liberty and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the National Constitution is everywhere in force and everywhere obeyed. What, then, is the ground on which this bill proceeds? The title of the bill announces that it is intended "for the more efficient government" of these ten States.— It is recited by way of preamble that no legal State Governments, "nor adequate protection for life or property," exist in those States, and that peace and good order should be thus enforced. The first thing which arrests attention upon these recitals, which prepare the way for martial law, i this-that the only foundation upon which mar tial law can exist under our form of government is not stated or so much as pretended. Actual war. foreign invasion, domestic insurrection—none these appear; and none of these in fact exist. is not even recited that any sort of war or insur-rection is threatened. Let us pause here to consider, upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress, a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in ex parte Milligan.

I will first quote from the opinion of the major-ty of the Court: "Martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion. The necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil administration." We see that martial law comes in only when actual war closes the courts and de poses the civil authority; but this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and become the cause, instead f the consequence of the abrogation of civil authority. One more quotation: "It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders." Even if the sentence of a commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it the punishment of the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it the punishment of the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it the punishment of the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it the punishment of a party it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer. war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority, thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military t is allowed to govern by martial rule until the I now quote from the opinion of the minority of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase: "We

the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase: "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail." This is sufficiently explicit. Peace exists in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress, in time of peace, to set aside the laws of peace and to substitute the laws of war. The minority, concurring with the majority, declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and, if possible more emphatically, the Chief Justice, with remarkable clearness and condensation, sums up the whole

clearness and condensation, sums up the whole "There are under the Constitution three kinds

of military jurisdiction—one to be exercised both in peace and war; another to be exercised in time of foreign war without the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war within States or districts occupied by rebels treatment, imprisonment, the gag, the ball and chain, and the almost insupportable forms of punishment within the range of choice. Thank. The sendant within the range of choice. Thank. The sendant within States or districts occupied by rebels treated as belligerents; and a third to be exercised in and the almost issumption of the almost issumption of the same transport of closers of the performance in the set of a commission is not to be executed without their party of the performance in the set of a commission is not to be executed without their party of the performance in the set of the performan

to the citizen and not to the soldier.

I need not say to the Representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any, way but one that is by the ordained and established courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country which any pretence. A very recent decision of the Sutraced the history, vindicated great privilege so clearly that nothing more is needed. To what extent a violation of it might be excused in time of war or public danger may ad-mit of discussion, but we are providing now for a availing, but mischievous; that it will but multitime of profound peace, where there is not an armed soldier within our borders except those who are in the service of the Government. It is in throughout the length and breath of the land, is is proposed which, if carried out, would deny a trial by the lawful courts and juries to nine mil-lions of American citizens, and to their posterity for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should seriously believe this simple, plain, and unambiguous language, that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever in any case be deprived of it.

The Constitution also forbids the arrest of the

citizen without judicial warrant, founded on probable cause. This bill authorizes an arrest withwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a members," and may, "with grand jury." This bill holds every person, not a two-thirds, expel a member." soldier, answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." This bill sets aside all process of law, and makes the ci-tizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man, and as to his life to the will of two; finally, the Constitution declares that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" whereas this bill declares martial law (which of itself suspends this great writ) in time of peace, and authoriz the military to make the arrest, and gives to th prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial "without unnecessary delay." He has no hope of release from custody, except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military com-

The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpabroken if we carry out a measure like which wipes away every vestige of republican gov ernment in ten States, and puts the life, property. iberty, and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person clothed

with unlimited authority?

The Parliament of England, exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder; that is to say, it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legis-lative enactment. The person accused had a hearing, sometimes a ratient and fair one; but generally party prejudice prevailed, instead of justice. It often become necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action. The fathers of our country determined that no such thing should occur here. They withheld the power from Congress, and thus forbade its exercise by that body; and they provided in the Con-stitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore, impossible for any per son in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime by a legislative pro ceeding of any sort. Nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder against nine miliions of people at once. It is based upon an accusation so vague as to be scarcely intelligible, and found to be true upon no credible evidence. Not one of the millions was heard in his own defence. The rep resentatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The convic tion is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted on large masses of men It disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands

the State Governments, and to compel them by fores to the adoption of organic laws and regulations which they are unwilling to accept, if left to themselves. The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting—the vast majority of them have no idea what it means. This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them, as well as the whites, to use it in a particular way. If the do not form a Constitution with prescribed arti cles in it, and afterwards elect a Legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes them. Without pausing here to sider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the Southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to mani fest, well-known, and universally acknowleger rule of constitutionality, which declares that the Federal government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects in any State.— To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people and into the hands of the negroes

is an arbitrary violation of this principle. This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operations will begin so soon as the General and his troops can be put in place. The dread alter native between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them, take martial law first, then deliberate. And when they have done all that this measure requires them to do other conditions and contingencies, over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law.—
Another Congress must first approve the Constitutions made in conformity with the will of this
Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question thus remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress, and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people.

The bill also denies the legality of the govern nents of ten of the States which participated in he ratification of the amendment to the Federa Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assump tion of the bill be correct, their concurrence car not be considered as having been legally given and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States—the requi site number has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus ratify ing the question of slavery where it stood befor the amendment was officially declared to have be

come a part of the Constitution.

That the measure proposed by this bill does vio late the Constitution in the particulars mentioned and in many other ways which I forbear to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt.— It only remains to consider whether the injune tions of that instrument ought to be obeyed o not. I think they ought to be obeyed, for reason which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible In the first place, it is the only system of fre government which we can hope to have as a na tion. When it ceases to be the rule of our conduct we may perhaps take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated despotism, and a tota dissolution of the Union; but national liberty regulated by law, will have passed beyond or

It is the best frame of government the world ever saw. No other is or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits, or wants of the American Combining the strength of a great em pire with unspeakable blessings of local self-go ernment-having a central power to defend the general interests, and recognizing the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights, it is "the sheet anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home." It was ordained "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our poster ity." These great ends have been attained hereto fore, and will be again, by faithful obedience to it, but they are certain to be lost if we treat is disre-

gard its sacred obligations.

It was to punish the gross crime of defying th Constitution, and to vindicate its supreme antho

districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety and private rights."

It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces. That body of military law has no application to the citizen, nor even to the citizen soldier errolled in the militia well as in the North, as expressing honestly work done in quite a number of colored. army are too magnanimous, just and humane to oppress and trample on a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this kind of confidence as any other class of men. But the history of the world has been written in vain, if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be more or less abused under any circumstances, and it has to the individuals within them the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our blighted honor

for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party. of our Government will be acknowledged by all .-Commercial intercourse is impeded, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, secured to every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere or upon calamities from our country, it is imperatively redeeply sympathise with the unfortunate Cavalry. quired that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be the dignity, and made known the value of this steadfastly adhered to, I am thoroughly, convinced that any settlement or compromise, or plan of action which is inconsistent with the prinply the present evils, instead of removing them.

The Constitution, in its whole integrity and vigor,

the best of all compromises.

Besides, our duty does not, in my judgment. leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and that if the co-ordinate branches of the Government would unite upon its provisions, they simple, plain, and unambiguous language, that to sustain in time of peace the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guaranties that instrument are those which declare that "each State shall have at least one Representa-tive," and that "no State, without its consent, out warrant, at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that no perate." Each House is made the "judge of the "judge of the son shall be held to answer for a capital or other-wise infamous crime unless on presentment by a members," and may, "with the concurrence of

> Thus, as heretofore urged, "in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress." "When a Senator or Representative pre-sents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to s seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to

And is it not far better that the work of resto ration should be accomplished by simple compli-ance with the plain requirements of the Constitution, than by a recourse to measures which in effect destroy the States, and threaten the subversion of the General Government? All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a wilingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operawould declare that, upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the General Government would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded, and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal and quallified persons; and if, at the same time, assurance were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress t would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the publie mind.

While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles on the fourth day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the institutions which it im-

erils. Andrew Johnson. Washington, March 2, 1867. perils.

STATE NEWS. The Fire in Raleigh.

The Raleigh Sentinel, in speaking of the destruction of the Exchange Hotel of that city on last Saturday morning, says that the fire originated in the cooking department-how it is not known, but the gene-

"Almost immediately upon the discovery of the fire the flames spread so rapidly that in the confusion and excitement among so many on the premises, nothing could be done towards arrest-ing the flames. Every one looked to the safety of himself and trunks, &c. A number of members of the Legislature and others were boarding at the Hotel, who were turned out of doors almost without warning. The flames swept in every direction through the centre and both wings of the large building, bidding defiance to all opposition. The boaders generally saved their clothing, truins, &c., but the proprietors lost much of their clothing and that of their families. About one-fourth in stalk or corn.

It can be successfully grown in any State.

"The Episcopal Methodist was printed in a building adjoining the Hotel, which was destroyed, but by great effort, the type, press and fixtures country who has this variety of corn. Having sebut by great effort, the type, press and fixtures were all saved. It will not cause any suspension

in the publication of that paper.

"The wind set in strongly from the South and Southwest, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the dwellings of Messrs. C. W. D. Hutchings, P. Cowper, Misses Hinton and Mrs. Boylan, could be saved. The intrepidity of a colored man, John R. Caswell, with the aid of Captain Gorman, put a street the major five by decking it after the stop to the raging fire, by checking it after the roof of Mrs. Boylan's house, now occupied by Capt. Lee, proprietor of the Excelsior Club, was in flames. Capt. Gorman, we learn, cut through the roof, there being no other way of getting up, and Caswell with his bucket, rushed out at considerable hazard, and extinguished the flames. Others were there aiding, whose names we have not heard.

Stopping the flames at the Excelsior House at that "The dwelling of C. W. D. Hutchings, Esq., was saved by strong effort. We regret to learn that a colored man, whose name we have not heard, fell from the roof of this dwelling and broke his arm. Mr. W. L. Pomeroy and others, we are told, were mainly instrumental in saving Mr. Cowper's fine dwelling. Mr. Clawson and others, we are told, worked manfully, and saved the Misses Hinton's dwelling. The members of the newly formed Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies all exerted themselves, without the aid of the necessary implements or properly furnished engines.— Both white and colored seemed to do what they

could, and we rejoice that the damage is no greater. "The Hotel was insured to the amount of \$15, 000 and the furniture at \$5,000 in some four or five companies North and South. The loss on Mr. Cunninggim, the proprietor, will not be as severe, therefore, as was anticipated. Mr. Blair's loss, we judge, will be considerable, as he was interested in the furniture, provisions, &c., and for a short time thrown out of business, but his eminent qualifications as a Hotel keeper, will soon enable him to be on his feet again. The excellent proprietor of the Yarboro' House, Mr. Riddick, we learn, generously tendered to Mr. Blair and his family a home at the Yarboro', until he could make more suitable arrangements. judge, will be considerable, as he was interested

suitable arrangements.
"The loss of the Exchange is a public loss. It had become a fixture of the city, of which we were proud. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

We are indebted to Messrs. James G. Cook

and D. G. McRae for the following particu-

work done by quite a number of colored mention. Were I to particularize, I should

nitude has been managed better. The origin of the fire is unknown. The heaviest osers are Messrs. Jos. Hollingsworth, B. The evils which spring from the unsettled state F. Hollingsworth, Grocers, and Messrs. Wm. Overby and O. Houston, saddlers

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, D. C., March 6-P. M. SENATE. -Mr. Summer introduced a bill to guar antee a republican government that would protect loyal people in the South; also to prescribe an oath.

A committee was appointed to equalize the pay of employees. A standing committee on appropriations was

Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson made personal explanations, denouncing the false report of the It reminds us of the rhyme committee on expenditures and intimated their

acceptance of bribes. A joint resolution declaring the municipal offices of Alaxandria vacant, in consequence of the disobedience of Sherman's bill, was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned. House.—The Utah delegate was sworn in. J. J. Stewart contests the seat of Charles E.

Phelps, from Maryland. Mr. Ward introduced a resolution asserting that an ex-member of the Cabinet declared in a publie speech that the evidence in the assassination cases was obtained by suborning witnesses, and that there was no evidence against Mrs. Surratt. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, whereupon Mr. Ward withdrew it.

An effort to take up the tariff bill was defeated by a motion to adjourn.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 6-6 P. M. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 110@1104; new issue 1064. Gold closed at 1354.

Cotton dull and declining-sales of 1,800 bales at 301 cents. Flour firmer; Southern more active; mixed to good \$10 20@ \$11 80; fancy to extra \$11 90@\$16 50. Corn heavy and easier mixed Western \$1 09@\$1 10. Pork heavy and de-If to morrow either branch of Congress cidedly lower—sales at \$21 90. Whiskey steady Wool firmer and advancing-sales of 200,000 pounds; domestic 45@70 cents; Texas 23@30 cents. Freights-cotton to Liverpool, by steam, @4d; by sail @7-10d.

> NEW YORK, March 7-Noon. Sterling exchange 81, sight do. 94. Cotton closed dull at 301 cents. Flour closed quiet, with sales of 4,000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet and market heavy. Beef quiet. Pork firm sales at \$22 \$2 bbl. Lard is dull at 12@13 cents in bbls. Whiskey is quiet.

BALTIMORE, March 6-6 P. M. Cotton dull; middling 30 cents. Flour dull -Corn-Supply light; mixed white 98 c. Mess pork

St. Louis, March 6.—6 P. M.
Cotton and Tobacco unchanged. Flour quotaSuperline, 10 50 @18 00 Lard, N. C. .. 17 @
do North'rn 151@ tions are barely maintained. Mixed corn 47 to 48

an an an an an an an an an ****** # EGYPTIAN EGYPTIAN S CORN!

_ out the country the

EGYPTIAN CORN,

eighs, by sech he bushel. This corn was produced direct from Mr. Jones, our consumation directly on his return from Egypt.

It needs no different culture from that of other varieties, and in the South two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a tree, and thirty-four ears have grown upon one stalk, and will average from five for domestic use it is unparalleled.

For domestic use it is unparalleled.

For domestic use it is equal in bolted, it is equal in forage

Willington Mill, inferior to ord... 5 00 @ 7 5/
Bourbon ... 2 15 @ 4 00

N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00

Gin ... 4 00 @ 7 00

Medium ... 30 @

WILMINGTON M grown upon one stalk, and will average from five to (fifteen. For domestic use it is unparalleled. When ground and properly bolted, it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. As a forage crop, by sowing in drills or broadcast, for early feed, there is no kind of corn so well adapted to milch cows, and none that will yield half the value in early so well.

I give the most satisfactory references that the

have reduced the price to one dollar and fifty cents a package. Any person who will get up a club of five will receive a package gratis—Fifteen packages for \$10, Fifty packages for \$20. One hundred packages for \$30. One package will contain enough to plant the following season from twenty to thirty acres: also directions for plant. twenty to thirty acres; also directions for planting and cultivating. F. E. G. LINDSEY, Address.

Box 75, Abingdon, Washington Co., Va.

INDORSEMENTS.

four spikes, the longest spike we noticed measured 104 inches in length, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches around. This corn likewise, grew in the form of a tree and presented a very healthy appearance. R. B. HAMILTON, Esq., Laven's Nest P. O.,

We, the undersigned, citizens of Washington

Capt. T. M. COBBLE, Craig's Mills. Capt. J. C. STANFIELD, Holston. We, the undersigned, certify that the above genemen are actual residents of Washington coun-Virginia, men of truth, whose veracity, purity from falsehood, fidelity and honesty none dare question; enjoying an eminent moral, social and political position in society.

JOHN PHILLIPS, P. M., Craig's Mill's P. O.,
Va. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ex-Sheriff of Washington co., Va. JERIEL D. LINDER, Act. Jusice of the Peace.

"Egyptian Corn" heretofore advertised in our paper—the ear is about the size of INDIAN MAZE and has a solid grain. A lady who raised some of it last year sends us a certificate stating that she saw some that had not been plowed—it was sown broadcast—that produced twelve ears to the stalk. -[Abingdon Virginian.]

EGYPTIAN CORN.

An English citizen who wishes to estab-

Two fin-back whales came into Provincetown harbor last week. One of them was killed, but sank and could not be recovered.

The other escaped. head is a valuable possession; a cold shoulder is something that has to be occasionally employed.

The Louisville Courier announces that

which the great Lowell hero is known. He calls him the "cockeyed hyena of New Orleans. A teacher in a public school gave a sen-

tence to be written and properly punctua-Shakspeare is not strained.

that of a good sized sheep without impos- at \$2 \$100 lbs. We quote Northern at \$1 75@ ing on any one the trouble of housing and \$1.80. feeding.

Under the head of spontaneous combus tion" a paragraph is going the rounds, telling of a man who caught fire from a cigar.

The fly on the ceiling -this case was the wust

Was blowed all to bits with spontaneous combus-Belfast, Maine, people are hunting for

what they are after. Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

1 should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid BEESWAX, 15 33 @ 35 LUMBER,

l	BEEF CATTLE,	/D:	
		FD. D.J. 15 00 610	
•	100 lbs.10 00 @12 50	Fl'r Bds15 00 @18	
3	BRICKS,	Wide do .10 00 @12	
T	M12 00 @20 00	Scantling 8 00 @10	00
1	BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	Molasses, & gallon,	
	2nd hand3 25 @ 3 75	Cuba47½@	$52\frac{1}{2}$
	New4 00 @ 5 00	Sugar house.50 @	
	CANDLES, # 15.,	Syrup65 @ 1	00
	Tallow 18 @ 20	NAVAL STORES,	
	Adamantine. 23 @ 26	Turpentine # 280	
	Sperm50 @ 55	New Virgino 00 @ 0	00
	COFFEE, & B.,	Yellow dip.0 00 @ 4	25
٧	Java40 @ 00	Hard0 00 @ 2	70
	Laguayra28 @ 30	Tar, \$\pi\$ bbl.1 85 @ 0	00
	Rio25 @ 28	Tar, in ordr 2 00 @ 2	25
8	St. Domingo. 24 @ 27	Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3	50
_	COTTON, & Ib.,	Rosin, pale 6 00 @ 7	
	Ord: to Mid'g 24 @ 27	do No. 13 75 @ 4	
	Strict Mid'g .00 @ 28	do No. 23 50 @ 0	
;	COTTON BAGGING,	do No. 3 0 00 @ 3	124
-	Gunny, # dy 25 @ 00	Spirits Turpentine,	
	Dundee20 @ 00	₩ gal00 @	63
	Rope, \$ 1510 @ 123		
0	CORN MEAL,	Cut 7 25 @ 7	50
0	# bushel . 1 35 @ 1 40	Ons, & gallon,	-
	DOMESTICS,	Sperm0 00 @ 3	00
,	Sheeting,	Linseed 2 00 @ 2	25
	18 yard181@ 19	Machinery.2 00 @ 2	
	Yarn, \$5 162 50 @ 2 60	Kerosene60 @	70
	FEATHERS,	PEA NUTS, 2 00 @ 2	
n	₩ tb75 @ 80	POTATOES,	00
h	FISH, # bbl.,	Sweet, bush 1 00 @ 1	10
t	Mackerel,	Irish, # bbl3 00 @ 4	
	No. 100 00 @00 00		00
n	No. 220 00 @22 00	Provisions, # 1b.,	aon
8	No. 317 50 @18 00	N. C. Ba	
	Mullets 8 00 @10 00		20
		Middlings17 @	18
	Herring,	Shoulders16 @	17
	East5 00 @ 7 00	Hog round17 @	18

do cut, 9 00 @00 00 Hams,.... 181 Dry Cod, \$ 1510 @ 11 Middlings. ...14 @ FLOUR, & bbl., Northern Shoulders ... 13 @ Fine...... 9 50 @10 50 Butter, N. C.30 @ GLUE, & lb. .26 @ 28 do North'rn 38 @ cents. Mess pork \$20 50@\$21. Bacon firm; shoulders 9\frac{1}{2}c.

GUNNY BAGS .35 @ 45 | Cheese16 @ 18 | PORK, Northern, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl., Per ton. 85 00 @ 95 00 | City Mess 00 00 @ 24 00 | City Mess 00 00 @ 24 00 | City Mess 00 00 @ 24 00 | City Mess 00 00 @ 22 00 | City Mess 00 00 | City Mes LAND PLASTER, Thin " 22 00 @23 00 Prime, ... 22 00 @23 00 Rump... ... 21 00 @22 00 Corn 1 10 @ 1 15
Cots 75 @ 80
Peas, Cow 1 10 @ 1 20
Liverpool, sack, ground

Rice, rough 2 25 @ 2 50 | cargo ... 0 00 @ 1 50 | Carolina, ... 12 @ 12½ | from store 2 30 @ 2 35 Auspicium melioris œvi. Bonna fide. Quid

Caronna, ... 12 @ 123 | Folia Store 2 30 @ Sugar, \$7 b., Cuba 11 @ Green 12 @ Cuba 11 @ Green 12 @ Cuba 11 @ C pro quo! | Dry 10 @ 11 | C. 13 @ | Hay, \$\pi\$ 100 lbs., | B. ... 15 @ | A. 16 @ | Nathern 1 | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 16 @ | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. 18 | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | May | Nathern 2 00 @ 0 00 | A. ... | Northern. 1 75 @ 1 80 Crushed. . . . 17 @ Iron, \$\pi\$ tb.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10 Soap, \$\pi\$ tb.. 9 Soap, \$\pi\$ tb.. 9.
Shingles, \$\pi\$ M., American, ref.0 @ 10 | Contract . 4 50 @ 7 00 | American, | Common . 3 00 @ 3 50 ral opinion is, by carelessness or want of prudence in the servants. The Sentinel says:

(American, ref. 0 @ 10 American, ref. 0 @ 3 50 Contract . 4 50 @ 7 00 American, ref. 0 @ 10 American, ref. 0 ord.... 5 00 @ 7 50

March 7, 1867.

TURPENTINE-Has continued to be brought in slowly during the past week, and the receipts have been confined to small parcels. The marcured a quantity, I am now able to fill all orders for those desirous of testing it.

TERMS.—In order that all may receive seed, we dullness manifest in the market, and prices had a decling tendency; no change, however, has yet taken place. The avrirals and sales foot moonly 3,187 bush. pea nuts; 1,000 do. rough rice; 18 taken place. The arrivals and sales foot up only tons old iron; 20 pkgs hides; 7 empty bbls.; 14 459 bbls., as follows:

Bbls. Yellow Dip. Hard
Friday 129 \$4 25 \$2 70
Monday 226 4 25 280
Wednesday 104 4 25 280
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our last review there has been rather more business done in this article, though it will be seen from the sales below that there has been a decline of 2 cents on previous quotations—the market closing quiet but steady at 63 cents # gallon. We quote sales as sacks salt; 22 bales rags; 86 hides; 15 pkgs mdze. steady at 63 cents # gallon. We quote sales as county, Virginia, having examined some Egyptian
Corn grown on thin soil in this county, do hereby
certify that some of the stalks produced thirtySaturday... 50 " 65"

"44065 cents # gellon.
Saturday... 50 " 65" Saturday... 50 " "
Monday... 8 " "

Tuesday . . . 44 Wednesday . 300 Rosin.—The market for all grades has been somewhat influenced by adverse news from the New York market, and a decline of 25@50 cents has occurred since our last review. There has been a moderate enquiry for the lower grades at the above decline, and the market has ruled steady since Monday;—for the finer qualities there is scarcely any demand, and the market is dull al quotations. The arrivals continue small, and only light stock remains in first hands-a portion of the sales given below being re-sales. We quot sales for the week of 3,169 bbls., at the followin

figures: \$3 124@\$3 25 for common, \$3 20@\$3 56 for strained common, \$3 50@\$3 75 for No. 2, and \$3 75@\$4 50 for No. 1, as in quality—the closing THE PRESS.

F. E. G. Lindsey has presented us an ear of his

Egyptian Corn. heretofore, advertises a discrete for strained common, \$3 50 for No. 2, and \$3 756 TAR .- There was an active demand during th TAR.—Incre was an active definant during the earlier part of the week, which, together with meagre receipts caused an advance of 15 cents. Since Monday, however, prices have declined, and the market closes at \$1 85. The sales are 83 bbls. at \$2 15, 37 do. at \$2, 536 do. at \$1 90, and 263 do. at \$2 0 to 2 to 3 bbls.

\$1 85 # bbl. BEEF CATTLE—Are in moderate stock, and the demand for butchering purposes is rather light at present. We quote on the hoof at 10@12½ cents b. net, as in quality.

Barrels—There is little or no demand for empty spirit barrels, and we notice very few on marrials and we notice very few on marrials and we notice very few on marrials.

In another column appears the advertisement of the Egyptian Corn. It is something new for this section, and is worthy of attention. Mr. Price, of our Office, is personally acquainted with Mr. Lindsey, the proprietor, and will vouch for the statements made. He has seen the corn grow, statements made and statements

FERTILIZERS-Are in fair stock, (with the excep-Mr. McKethan's large carriage factory was preserved, but east of it on Dick street, the large dwelling owned by Dr. Freeman, was saved by the determined stand taken by the citizens, with buckets and blankets.—
The stand was well taken and well managed, and saved Dick street. The noble work done by quarter a number of colored work done by quarter and feathers party."

An English citizen who wishes to establish a newspaper in the realm must deposit in the following rates: Peruvian Guano, \$85@\$90; Pacific do., \$75@\$80; Patapsco do., \$70; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., \$60@\$70; Snowden's Manipulated do., \$75°; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65°; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65°; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65°; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65°; Baugh's Snerphosphate of Lime, \$65°; Zell's Snerphosphate of Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65 \$\varphi\$ ton.

FLOUR. The market is at present very well supplied with Northern brands, and there is merely a retail enquiry. We quote sales from store during the week at \$950@\$1025 for fine, \$1050@\$12 for su-Cold feet injure the general health; a cool perfine, \$12 50 for extra superfine, and \$13@\$17 perfine, and \$13 perfine, and \$10 p brands continue scarce, and sell in the small way from store at \$17@\$18 \$\varphi\$ bbl.

Grain.— In the Corn market we have nothing

new to report since our last review. One cargo of 1,900 bushels was received on Friday last and sold at \$1 062 % bushel, cash;—several parcels have and harness-makers. There was no insurance on any of it, and it leaves quite a number very poor." We need not add that we deeply sympathise with the unfortunate ones.—Ral. Sentinel, 1st inst.

General N. B. Forrest is now preparing and also been received by railroad, and have gone into store. The market is now well supplied, and we notice a moderate demand from consumers.—We quote cargo price at \$1.05@\$1.07, and from store at \$1.15\tilde{9}\$ bushel.—Oars.—There is one proves upon the numerous designations by note a fair enquiry. No sales that we are aware of, except in the retail way, and we quote nominally at 75@80 cents & bushel.—Peas—Are in some request, and the market is moderately supplied with Cov. We plied with Cow. We quote sales during the week at \$1 10@\$1 15 \$\text{p}\$ bushel. No white on market, tence to be written and properly punctua-ted. The boy gave the following as the result of his efforts: The quality of mercy says,

It has been calculated that in Britain a salmon represents a value equivalent to

Lime.—Nothing of consequence doing in the way of sales, and the market is heavily stocked.— We quote at \$1 80@\$2 \$\mathbb{R}\$ cask, as in quantity.

LUMBER.—There is nothing worthy of report being done in this article, and quotations are merely nominal.

Molasses—Is in moderate supply, and market firm. A cargo of 179 hhds. and 7 tierces new crop was received from Matanzas on Monday, and has

been closed out from wharf at 471@50 cents in hhds. and 521 cents & gallon in tierces. PEA NUTS—Are brought to market slowly, and continue in fair demand for shipment. We quote gold in that vincinity under the direction sales from carts at \$1 75@\$2 for inferior and orof a "medium." Circulating medium is dinary, and \$2 40@\$2 50 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel for prime

POTATOES.—The demand for Irish is not so good, and there is quite a large stock on market. We quote at \$3@\$4 \$\text{\text{\$\exitex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitex{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\tex scarce, and find ready sale from carts at \$1@\$1 20 bushel. POULTRY.—The market is pretty well supplied

and we quote as follows: live fowls, 35@45 cents, dressed do. 45@60 cents each; live turkeys \$1 50 dressed do. 45@60 cents each; live turkeys \$1 50 @\$2; dressed do. 25 cents \$\pi\$ lb.

Provisions.—The receipts of N. C. cured Bacon have been better during the week, and there is a moderate supply on market. There is only a light demand for jobbing lots, and we quote sales from store at 17@18 cents for hog round, 18@20 cents for hams, and 16 cents \$\pi\$ lb for shoulders, as in quantity and quality. The supply of Western cured is good, and there is very little demand.—We quote at 123@14 cents for shoulders, 14@16 We quote at 12½@14 cents for shoulders, 14@16 cents for sides, and 17@18 cents \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb. for hams.—

LARD.—There is some enquiry for North Carolina for retailing purposes, and supply light.

We quote at 18@19 cents \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb. There is a moderate stock of Northern in store, and we quote small sales at 151@17 cents, as in quality.— Pork.—The market for Northern is firmer, and prices have advanced a shade. See table for store

quotations. Fresh is brought in slowly, and sells from carts a 12½@14 cents # lb. Salt-We have nothing new to report in this article. There is only a light demand, and the market is well supplied. We quote from store at \$2 30@\$2 35 @ sack for Liverpool ground, and 60 @65 cents @ bushel for Alum. SHINGLES-Are in limited request, and only small sales of Common have been effected at \$2 75 @\$3 @ M. No sales of Contract, and nominal at

\$5 to \$7, as in quality.

TIMBER—Has ruled rather dull during the week, millers buying sparingly, anticipating large arrivals in consequence of a rise in the river. We quote sales of only 7 rafts at \$6 50@\$7 50 for ordinary, and \$10@\$11 for prime mill. Wood—Is in heavy supply, and demand light. We quote by the boat load at \$2@\$2 50 for pine and ash, and \$3@\$3 50 @ cord for oak. FREIGHTS—There is no change to report in this market. The amount of country produce offering shipment is small, but no difficulty is experienced in obtaining the control of the country produce of the country produce of the country is small, but no difficulty is experienced in obtaining the country of the enced in obtaining cargoes for coastwise ports. See table for rates.

Pine Steam Saved Lumber-Cargo rates-per 1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$20 00 @ 00 00 Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 20 00 oards...... 23 00 @ 25 00 Full eargoes wide Boards...... 23 00 @ 25 00 flooring boards, rough 00 00 @ 00 00

Ship Stuff as per specifications,... 24 00 @ 00 00 Rates of Freight.

Per Sailing Vessel. Per Steamer. To New York. Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 70 \$ 55 @ \$ 60 Spirits Turpentine, " 0 00 @ 1 25 00 @ Rosin, ... " 0 00 @ 0 70 55@ Cotton, ... per lb. Cotton Goods, .. per bale. 1 25 @ 2 00 1 00 @ Flaxseed,.....per bush. TO PHILADELPHIA.
Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 90 @ 70 0 00 @ Crude Turpentane Properties | 0 00 @ 70 | 0 00 @ 1 25 0 |
Spirits Turpentane | 0 00 @ 1 25 0 |
Rosin | 0 00 @ 70 |
Cotton | per lb. | 0 @ 50 |
Cotton Goods | per bale | 1 25 @ 2 00 |
Cotton Goods | per bale | 0 0 @ 15 |
Cotton Goods | per bale | 0 0 @ 15 |
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Cotton Goods | per bale | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
Cotton Goods | per bale | 0 0 0 0 0 To Baltimore. Rosin, ... 0 70 @ Cotton, per lb. 00 @ Pea Nuts, ... per bush. 00 @

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending March 7th, 1867. COASTWISE.

boston—284 bbls. spirits turpentine; 923 do.

sacks salt; 22 bales rags; 86 hides; 15 pkgs mdze. FOREIGN. DEMARARA-30,000 feet lumber; 56,000 oak

WILM	INGTO	N M	ONEY	MARKE	r.
			Bu	ving.	Sellin
Gold,				1.32	1.3
Silver,				1.27	1.3
U. S. 7-30's				1.02	1.0
exchange on	Northern	Citie	S	14 disc't	pa
Coupons of N	. C. old s	ixes		. 40	311.14
N. C. six per	cent. Bor	ads, o	ld issue	. 65	6
	744 44		ew "	. 48	5
	. B	ANK	NOTES.	the state of	
	Buy.	Sell	1	Bu	v. Se
Cape Fear,	25	27	Lexingto	m,1	0 (
Bank of N. C.	33	35	Miners &	Planters',2	2 (
Farmers' Ban	ik 22	00	Wilming	ton,2	0 2
Merchants'	40	00	Wadesbe	oro',2	2 2
Charlotte	20		Commer	ce1	4 (
Commercial,	20	00		oro'Mutual	
Fayetteville	8	10	Clarendo	n,	3 (
Roxboro'	35	00	Yancevv	ille	4 (
Washington,	4	00	Thomas	ville3	5 (

BROKE JAIL!

pay a reward of ten dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the above prisoners,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867. Oppression of the South.

It is not with either the hope or expecta tion of arousing the spirit of liberty in our fact of the rapid destruction of all rights their money. heretofore supposed to be theirs, that we offer resistance to those despotic encroach- military bill. ments, even if we entertained any idea of what we have before proven to be futile, capitalist are paramount to either a sense that surround us where it justly belongs. of right or constitutional restraints. The Natural History and the Infernal Regions. South has been deprived of every right | Professor Agassiz delivered a brilliant sentatives, may find themselves deprived of thrilling. all that makes areal freeman. And in the teling, we see an act for our own oppression, lectured on Impeachment, and used, natuservice; but we are ready to accept it, if it only necessary to change the names as fol-

strates anything, that wealth and luxury from a sentiment of reverence. are incompatible with free institusoon be clamoring for a legalized agrari- in Charleston, in 1866, he enjoyed a jubilee. anism; and before the mad passions of the unbridled populace shall demand a divission of ill gotten riches, they are more than anxious that they may be protected from reaping the whirlwind to which their vices and cupidity have made them sow. New England would gladly hail Sumner King or Emperor provided his edicts would pro-West peopled by foreigners, and those who, willing to inflict anything upon us for the That "history is constantly repeating itself" is too true, all who read or study must admit, but it is only because men will not profit by the experience too weak to endure prosperity. It may particularly observable after all. In testiof ages, or that human nature is be that there is enough virture in the nation to return to Republican principles, but we can discover no remains of it excepting here among our crushed and despoiled people. And let us here regret that we find those who would, like Mr. Johnson of Maryland, sacrifice principle and manhood to the moloch of momentary expediency .-The christian may as well compromise with satan as a patriot and statesman yield right and principle to the passion, prejudice and power of depraved public sentiment and

This malady of the mind has to run its ease must shatter and destroy the constitution. The people of the North and West | Farmer's Club of Spring Garden and will awake, too late, to find that they have voluntarily given into the hands of unscrupulous power, every engine of despotic oppression to gratify a cowardly malice toward a brave people, once their brothers. Can we feel regret? With our chains, can we commiserate the forgers, when we beus, and by their own chosen masters, fastened upon them?

Fish, Flesh, or Good Red Herring !

mitted suicide because he discovered that Congress for Agricultural purposes he was his own grandfather by reason of That man's genealogical tree was not half mooted questions in agriculture, but time as much mixed as is the relationship be- is set apart to the hearing of essays and tween the States and the Federal Govern-Government was the child of the States, others are not, members of the Club. At case. but Mr. Lincoln maintained, by a system the meeting on Thursday last our talented of logic new to our politics, and in which young townsman, Samuel A. Ashe, Esq., artillery was substituted for the syllogism, addressed the Club by invitation. It was cution or writ of fieri facias or venditioni ex- ceived by said Company at their par value. that the States were the children and the his debut as a public speaker in New Han-Federal Government the tender papa. over-made among his many warm friends Well, the result was that in the grand fam- in and about Rocky Point, and it was very ily scuffle, the papa, according to Mr. Lin- successful-all that his friends could decoln, slightly prevailed, and brought back sire-plain, practical and forcible. He the erring children. They have "sung showed clearly that agriculture is the basis and of an unjust sacrifice of the property on that portion of said road East of the rather small " since then, and have'nt had of our future prosperity—dilated with force much to eat. But since Mr. Lincoln's upon the magnitude of the interests at death the family repudiate the relationship stake, and how greatly each one of us is entirely, and say the States are neither the affected by the condition of agriculture in father nor the children, and that they are our midst. The great question of the daynot in the family at all—that in fact, they the labor system—he dwelt upon in appro- of the Peace, within sixty days, with an lina Railroad, expended on the Eastern Di- furious charge he succeeded in crossing are not States, and that they are nobody; priate terms. Mr. Ashe made an excellent though just as a matter of kindness they address, and the thanks of the Club were are allowed to pay taxes. Thus the States, tendered him. after rejoicing for many years in a sense of paternity, were staggered by the conviction that their own child was their father, and subsequently were totally demoralized by picked up his head and put it on his shoulthe assertion that there was no relationship ders in the right place.

"Ha! ha! ha! ha!" said a bystander. "How came idiotic under the theory that they could he pick up his head when his hands really have no existence. It certainly is circumstances, to be bewildered, and we tathe? Away wid yer botheration. seriously doubt if the larger ones can clearly understand and point out the true situ-

Seriously, we think that the Supreme would make him a parson.

was decided at Raleigh recently, for example, remove the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the ground that there is no such sovereign State as North City contracted prior to the year 1866. Carolina to which he is bound to pay taxes, and let that tribunal decide whether such is the situation. If Congress is right, there is no State of North Carolina, which can own people, or of bringing to the minds of exercise the sovereign power of taxation, due by the City of Wilmington, contracted the inhabitants of the Northern States, the and the people ought to know it and save prior to the first day of January, A. D.

If Congress is not right, then the people touch upon politics. We are too weak to of North Carolina are not bound by their issue bonds of said City, severally of such

It is very likely, if the Supreme Court should decide favorably to the South, that and the evidences are too strong to sup- Congress would immediately abolish the such form and tenor, and transferable in are anxious for a strong government. The Judges; but that would not hurt us, and principles upon which the Constitution of they would have the responsibility on their the United States was formed are entirely shoulders. By all means let the question overlooked or disregarded; and the pas- be carried before the Supreme Court, and by said City, for less than par; Provided sions of the moment, or the interests of let us put the responsibility of all the evils

which freemen ought to exercise, and lecture on the "Monkeys and the native vide for the payment as well of the princithe evident intention of all legisla- inhabitants of South America," at the Cooption is to destroy any and every- er Institute, in New York, last Tuesday thing connected with or tending to- evening. We think the Professor might wards State Sovereignty. We will not find an equally interesting subject nearer inveigh against these acts of the rabble, or home, and in the same line of natural hiswhat is worse, the demoralization of Con- tory. The applause might not be so hearty, gress. In our helplessness we care not how but a lecture on "The Hyenas of North soon those who oppress us by their repre- America," would, in loyal hands, be very specially and exclusively applied to the sat-

On the same evening, at the Brooklyn egraphic announcement of yesterday morn- Academy of Music, Wm. Loyd Garrison which must reflect upon its authors or their rally, the objects most familiar to his own pal money of said Bonds, shall be so inconstituents. It is proposed to reach the mind for illustration. For instance, in a poor and oppressed Southerner, by open- strain of angelic truth and charity, he said ing to the Federal Courts all claims over that Milton must have had a clairvoyant five hundred dollars. This doubtless was vision of the late rebellion, when he wrote started by some northern shylock, who that part of Paradise Lost devoted to the has paid the venal Congress for its rebellion in Heaven, inasmuch as it was will only apply uniformerly to all the States, lows, viz: for Satan, read Jeff. Davis; for whether belonging to the great and glori- Belial, A. H. Stephens ; for Beelzebub, Maous Union, or to those now known as "re- son; for Lucifer, Gen. Lee, and for Panbels against the best government the world demonium, the South. Milton represented to make investments of so much of the other characters in that rebellion, to which taxes collected as aforesaid as shall be ap-Experience has proven, if history demon- Mr. Garrison does not allude, perhaps plicable as aforesaid to the payment of the

It is a curious fact that in the Heavenly tions. No country on the planet city of Boston, in the year 1835, Mr. Gar- mington as said Board of Aldermen may can begin to rival the Northern and Western rison was stripped and dragged through States in material prosperity. Capitalist the streets with a rope around his neck, for give such Bond, and receive such compenare wise enough to see that the masses will trying to make an abolition speech, and dermen may determine.

tion amongst our civilized and refined for any purpose whatsoever, other than nucleus to have commenced a separate institution Northren brethren, that the Halls of Congress were continually being defiled by the exchange or otherwise in satisfaction, dis-Southern ruffians, the barbarians who dealt in human flesh (with New England) have been denied the blessed privilege of sitting Act shall be in force from and after its ratiin the national councils with their civilized and refined Northern brethren for lo! these many years, but the improvement in morals, which ought naturally to have appeared in Congress during the interim, is not mony whereof, attention is directed to the Senatorial discussion reported in the tele- To Protect Property sold under Execution graphic column of the Journal of yesterday. The Senator from Massachusetts, who once fainted at the ruffianism of one of the barbarians, valiantly denounced Secretary McCulloch as the perpetrator of a wilful and deliberate lie in an official paper from his Department; whereupon the valiant Senator was himself, in turn, denounced for doing ditto by the gentle Sherman; and the debate taking a wide range, culminated in what another Senator termed "foul-mouthed abuse." The cause of the trouble was, course. The results of such a violent dis- of course, some new project to rob the barbarians of their remaining pittance.

Rocky Point.

This useful Association continues to hold its monthly meetings with much regularity, and with marked benefit to the farming of the parties, and that I will view and ex- creased to the sum of three million of dolclasses. The February meeting was held amine in every case of such execution lars, and that, for securing the same, books on Thursday last at the residence of Mr. James Durham. In another column of this article of said property, impartially and to of such persons as the President and Direchold them galled by manacles wrought for paper will be seen some important proceedings of the Club at the last meeting, on an | me God. Agricultural College in North Carolina, and disapproving the recent Act of the Legis-We read not long ago of a man who com- the land scrip donated to this State by be the duty of said Justice to act as um- amount is subscribed.

A valuable plan of this Club is not merely addresses on agricultural subjects from dif-We used to think that the Federal ferent gentlemen, some of whom are, and

> An Irishman addicted to telling queer stories, said he saw a men beheaded with his hands tied behind him, who directly

were tied behind him?" "An' sure what a purty fool ye are

A thick-headed squire, being worsted by ment, took his revenge by exclaiming: "If I had a son who was an idiot, I

Court of the United States ought to be called upon to decide the question of the sta
vour father had a very different opinion."

"Very likely," said Sydney; "but I see act shall fication. said Sydney; "but I see act shall be in force from and after its rati- and after its ratification tus of the Southern States. It would be a very easy matter to send up a case which would present the question.

Let the defendant in the tax case which are of sodium and water."

A doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears. "Ann," said he, "tears are useless. I have anlyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium and water."

Ratified this 26th February, 1867.

R. Y. McAden,
Speaker House Comment.

M. E. Manly,
Speaker Send

AN ACT

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem

bly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of paying or provi ding for so much and such part of the debt 1866, as the Board of Aldermen of said City shall determine. The City of Wilmington is hereby authorized and empowered to sums or denominations, payable at such time or times respectively, drawing interest at such rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable half yearly City shall deem most judicious, the said unanimously adopted by the Club: bonds so to be issued shall not be disposed of either by sale or in exchange or substi tution for any debt contracted as aforesaid That said bonds shall not be of a less denomination than one hundred dollars. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington are hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be their duty, to propal money as also of the accruing interest of the Bonds to be issued under the power granted in the preceding section, by annually laying particular taxes for these special purposes on all the persons and subjects of taxation on which said Board of Aldermen now are or hereafter may be authorized to lay taxes for any purpose whatever; and such taxes shall be collected and faction and discharge of the interest and also of the principal money of such Bonds, and so much thereof as may not be annually required to pay such interest, and can not be applied in discharge of the princivested as to secure the payment of such principal money upon the maturity of said Bonds. For the purpose of ensuring the due investments of the amount to be colperson to be styled "Commissioner of the very fact that of her having to Sinking fund of the City of Wilmington," whose duty shall be under such general principal money of said Bonds, and to do which science furnishes to the bi and perform all such other services in conprescribe, and such Commissioner shall

of the bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of this Act, shall be disposed of either by sale, exchange or otherwise that declared in said section; nor shall any of said bonds be applied either by sale, of the city of Wilmington.

fication.

Ratified this 27th day of February, 1867. R. Y. McAden, Speaker House of Commons. M. E. MANLY,

Speaker Senate.

REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.

ton, with a request that other papers in the Stat AN ACT

from Sacrifice.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ime, That in all cases where property shall be offered and exposed to public auction at execution sale, whether such execution issue from a Justice of the Peace, or from any of the said courts of said State; pefore such sale shall take place it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other officer having the execution or executions to summon Justice of the Peace and two freeholders. swear, that I am unconnected with both Mt. Airy to the Virginia line. plaintiff and defendant in this execution.

pire, and when such assessment and valua-

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any land or other article of property so assessed, shall be offered for sale under any exeonas or decree for sale, and shall not bring three-fourths of its appraised value, that! to the detriment of both the debtor and North Carolina Railroad. creditor, and it shall in that case, be the bring three-fourths of its value, as apprais- subscription may be applied. ed aforesaid, the Sheriff or other officer duce a fair sale.

gaged in making said valuation.

this act, be, and the same are hereby re- terest of the stockholders.

Speaker House Commons. M. E. Manly, Speaker Senate.

For the Journal. In Agricultural College in North Carolina _Action of the Farmers' Club of Rocky Point and Spring Garden, New Hanover County, in Relation to the Appropriation by the Legislature, of the Land Scrip Donation.

At the regular meeting of this Club, held with the recent Act of the Legislature, appropriating the Land Scrip to the University, was taken up and referred to the following members to report upon as a committee, viz: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Dr. W. W. Lane, and Messrs. A. E. Hall, A. R. Black, James S. Hines and James Garrason. The committee, after due delibera-

Whereas, By act of July 2, 1862, the Congress of the United States donated a large extent of the public lands to the several States and Territories for the purpose of establishing Colleges, to impart instruction in Agriculture and the Mechani Arts—North Carolina's scrip amounting to 170,000 acres,—the intention being, as set forth in the bill, to promote the liberal and practical educatio of the industrial classes; and ultimately, as may be plainly inferred, to dignify labor, by placing the pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts on a level with the learned professions: And whereas The General Assembly of North Carolina has, by a recent act, transferred the State's scrip to th University at Chapel Hill, the principal intention appearing to be, as may be inferred from the pro dings, to benefit the University, by repla in some degree her recent losses-and the effect must be to place the donation where it will no much benefit the industrial class: And whereas, This Societs deems it not only the privilege, bu the duty of the people, at all times, to inspect th acts of their public servants, and to disapprove of such acts as appear to them to be unwi manifest dereliction of their interests: Therefore Resolved, 1. That this society condemns the act transferring the land scrip to the Trustees of the

University, as unwise, impolitic and unjust.

Resolved, 2. That there always has been, still exists, ample scope of usefulness for the University without changing its character so as make its leading object to teach such branches learning as are related to Agriculture and the Me chanic Arts"—something it never has done, never should be compelled to do, and, in the opinion of this society, never will do.

Resolved, 3. That as the University is a State institution of established character—long the lected from year to year and applicable as pride and boast of North Carolina—the Legisla-ture should have supplied her wants by a libera aforesaid to the payment of the principal state appropriation; and not have resorted to the money of said Bonds, the Board of Alder-unwise expedient of dressing her up in farmer's men aforesaid shall appoint some suitable toggery, that she might accept a donation -th character to accept it, showing that it was not intended for her

Resolved, 4. That as farmers, we would class rules and regulations as said Board of Aldermen shall from time to time prescribe College, one which in fact as well as in name, will teach principally such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechani arts; and in which our sons might be taught theoretically and practically to apply all the aids

Resolved, 5. That such a College, to be producnection with the debt of the City of Wiltached to it. It should combine study and labor The hand and the head should be educated to gether. The theories of the School should be con stantly tested in the field, and everything having ermen may determine.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That none

a tendency to make labor degrading should be carefully excluded, by compelling all who attend to work. That the views herein expressed are practical, two of the oldest Agricultural College in the country, one in Michigan and one in Penn sylvania, amply demonstrate.

ith; and that local subscriptions, private muniizence, and the enthusiastic interest, felt among farmers and mechanics in the success of a Co lege adapted to their own peculiar wants, would ruffianism of Southern blackguards, who charge or renewal of any one of the class of have been of more value than all the brick and carried into that national arena the evidendely constructed in the control of the class of have been of more value than all the brick and mortar and musty tomes that Chapel Hill can furnish.

of the city of Wilmington.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this lent to it in value, to aid in establishing an Agrihe industrial classes.

and approbation to those members who opposed the transfer, in the face of the pressure brought to bear on the Legislature by the University and Resolved, 9. That these proceedings be signed

by the President and Secretary, and sent for publication to the Journal and Dispatch at Wilm

WILLIAM S. LARKINS, President. JAMES B. McPHERSON, Secretary.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Gener Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the quired to do so by the defendant, his attor- full power and authority to extend the main ney or agent, to be and appear on the track of this said "Western Railroad" day of sale, at the place of sale, across the North Carolina Railroad, by the and the said Justice of the Peace shall most practicable route, to pass by or near administer to the said freeholders the Salem, in the county of Forsyth, thence following oath: I, ----, do solemnly by the most practicable route, by or near

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That the that I am without prejudice towards either capital stock of said corporation may be indefendant, and assess at cash valuation each times and places, and under the direction tice of the time and place, and the said SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That should corporation may employ suitable persons said freeholders be unable to agree as to to canvass the different sections of the

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the ion shall be agreed upon, it shall be the Public Treasurer be and he is hereby auduty of said freeholder to report the same thorized and required to subscribe on bethe curious intermarriages in his family. - the discussion, at its regular meetings, of to said officer, in writing, signed with their half of the State to the capital stock of the names, specifying therein the cash value of Western Railroad the sum of one million of character whatever, and it shall be the duty second mortgage bonds of the Wilmington, of said officer to return such inventory Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Compawith said valuation, with the papers in the ny, now held by the State, and secured by a mortgage upon all estate, both real and personal belonging to said Company, subject to the same equities the State now has: Provided, That said bonds shall be re-

> SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the bonds hereby authorized fact shall be taken and deemed by the Sher- to be subscribed, shall be equally divided. iff or other officer, in whose hands the pro- and one-half of said amount expended on want of fair competition among bidders Railroad, and the remaining half expended

> SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That th duty of the Sheriff or other officer to for- individual subscriptions made west of the bear the sale of said property, and return North Carolina Railroad to the capital stock the process to the court from which it issu- of said corporation, shall be expended on

> SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the shall make a similar return, and so continue President and Directors of the said Wesfrom term to term, until there shall be suf- tern Railroad Company are hereby authorficient competition among bidders to pro- | lzed and empowered to receive in payment |

For the Journal. The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

The incidents and result of the long and now feel, have usurped much of the memalmost at the gates of Wilmington, and exprogress of the Revolutionary War in the tion. South; yet it is one which but few comparatively of those who may read this article have ever heard. It is well, perhaps, | * pose otherwise than that the Northern people | Supreme Court, and, perhaps, hang the | such way as the Board of Aldermen of said | tion, made the following report, which was | for us occasionally to overstep the gloom of | the immediate past, and to refer for a while 26th inst., the following extract of an edito dead ages and dead scenes, when men torial article, which appears to suit our situwere giants in intellect and strength, pa- ation at the present time : triots in deed, and heroes in history, not maintain those principles, they were suc-

> virtually been for many months in a revo-Royal Governor of the Province, had on July | ble rage by this fresh aggression. 17th of the preceding year, been compelled to betake himself to the protection of site Fort Johnson. From this vessel he isup armsin behalf of the Royal Government. From here, also, Martin sent forth his emissaries into the surrounding country, endeavoring to incite to disaffection the slaves of the colonists as well as the colonists themselves. His efforts at first met with but little success, however, for such was the vigilance of the Americans, and such the unceasing guard both by night and day kept over the Cruiser by the Minute Men from the shore, that but little intercourse could be held by Martin with the inhabitants. He found means, however, to influence the minds of the Scotch settlers upon the upper waters of the Cape Fear, who had but lately migrated to this country from the highlands of Scotland, and who were royalists by birth and by education. Those Highlanders were principally of

the extensive clan of McDonald, and many of them, previously to leaving Scotland, had been concerned in the unsuccessful attempt to place the Pretender, Charles Edward, upon the British throne. Some of them had been convicted of treason, and had, by the laws of their own land, forfeited their lives to the vengeance of the state. -Yet the British King and his Parliament had been graciously pleased to pardon their crime, and it was with feelings of attachment to the interest of England never felt by them before that they sought this new world as a home.

To this people Martin dispatched his emisaries, and issuing a commission as Brigadier to Donald McDonald, one of the leading men of the settlement, he hoped thereby to kindle a flame in the Province that or Emperor provided his edicts would protect its marine and manufactures, and the test its marine and manufactures are also its marine and manufactures. On the first of February, the newly created General raised his standard at Cross Creek, (now Fayetteville,) and in a few days found himself at the head of a body of 1,500 men. Hearing that Col. James Moore, with his

Continental Regiment and a detachment of some of its friends—believing that they had right and justice on their side. posted himself on Rock Fish, about twelve miles below Cross Creek, for the purpose of intercepting him on his march, McDonald immediately advanced to meet him .-Finding him strongly entrenched, the Tory General halted on his march and sent a letter to Moore, commanding him, in the King's name, to desert the cause of the colonists, and urging upon him to enroll To be entitled an Act to enable the "West- himself under the royal banner. Moore ern Railroad" Company to extend its replied, and his reply was such as to elicit Road across the North Carolina Rattrond another letter from McDonald, and in this correspondence two days were consumed.-This interval was employed by Col. Moore in strengthening his position, and in endeavoring to gain as much insight as possible into the strength and resources of his ome, That the President and Directors of enemy. The correspondence was finally Col. Moore, in a letter to McDonald, finally rejected his overtures, and assured him of his determination to abide by the good or evil fortunes of the colonies. But about this time, McDonald received intelligence that Sir Henry Clinton and Lord William Campbell had arrived at the mouth of the river with troops for the reduction of the State. This news caused the Scotish General to change his original intention of encountering Moore, and, instead, to abandon his camp as quietly as when required so to do, the property of the of subscription may be opened, at such possible, and eluding a conflict with the provisional General, to endeavor. by forced marches to reach the sea coast, for co-oper-

ation with the newly arrived British troops. This movement was easily begun, but was not so easy of completion. For on the third day, while rapidly approaching Wilthe value of all, or any of said property of State to procure such subscriptions and mington, McDonald came unexpectedly uplature in appropriating to the University said defendant, so levied on, that it shall keep open the books until a sufficient on a force of State troops strongly posted upon the east bank of Moore's Creek, at the point where it is still crossed by the county turnpike, and about eighteen miles from this city. This force of Americans was composed of a detachment of the Wilmington Battalion of Minute Men under Col. Alexeach article of property levied on, of every dollas. Said subscription to be paid with the ander Lillington, and the Newbern Battalion of Minute Men, and militia from Craven, Johnston, Dobbs and Wake, under Colonel Richard Caswell, the whole numbering about one thousand effective men.

It was impossible for McDonald to avoid collision with this force, and he promptly determined upon attacking them before Colonel Moore, who was pressing him in the rear, could arrive. During the night preceding the intended attack, information was conveyed to Colonel Lillington of the enemy's intention, and during that cess may be, to be conclusive evidence of a that portion West of the North Carolina night every exertion was made to render his situation impregnable. The fortifications were strengthened, the planks removed from the bridge, and the men kept under arms throughout the night. McDonald having been prostrated by sickness, the command of the royalists devolved upon Colonel McLeod, and the next morning at d at its succeeding term,; or if from a Justhe western division, as above, and the day break, this officer gallantly led tice of the peace, then before some Justice money subscribed east of the North Caro. his men to the attack. At the head of a endorsement of the facts and "no sale, for vision, the North Carolina Railroad being the bridge, but fell upon reaching the the want of fair competition among bidders,' the dividing line between the western and American side. His men were thrown into whereupon alias process may issue, and the eastern divisions: Provided, That any in- confusion by the death of their leader, and property shall again be advertised and of- dividual, or individuals, may at any time the difficulty of crossing upon the sleepers ered for sale, and if, again, it shall not direct on which division of said road his of the bridge, and under a heavy fire from the Americans, they faltered. At this moment the Provincials charged across the Creek, and made a desperate attack upon the enemy's line. The day was indisputably lost, yet the Scotch still fought with of subscriptions to the capital stock of determined bravery around the tent of the SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That said said corporation, land in any quantity that sick McDonald, and it was not until Col-Justice and freeholders shall be entitled to may be offered by subscribers, and that the onel Caswell had succeeded in crossing and and shall receive rrom said defendant, one said corporation may have, hold, possess in attacking them in the rear, that they pardonable in small politicians, under such said Pat, "Couldn't he pick it up with his dollar each, for every day they may be enmay be sold or mortgaged for the purpose cided. They were completely routed, and SECT 5. Be it further enacted, that all laws of raising money in such way, and on such throwing aside their arms they fled in every the Revered Sydney Smith, in an argu- and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with terms, as may be deemed best for the in- direction, pursued by the victorious Amer-

icans. SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That this Colonel Moore arrived upon the ground SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from that same evening, but too late to participate in the fight.

vigor which was infused into the minds of the patriots of that day, the intimidation of those who had secretly favored the royal terrible war which has so lately closed, and of all British rule in the province of North the political cares of the present and the Carolina. And all of this was completed and the dry and parched earth drank freely to anxieties for the future, which our people four months prior to the national Declara-

tion of Independence. Thus, in one decisive battle, was the death on the 28th February, 1867, the subject of ory which belongs to the more remote past. blow given to all hopes of the conquest of a State Agricultural College, in connection Wednesday, the 27th day of February, was this State, and thus was North Carolina, by the 91st anniversary of the battle of Moore's the combined bravery and skill of her own Creek, a battle fought by our forefathers, sons, delivered from many of those terrors of invasion and distress, which made the more Northern Provinces, from time to ercising an incalculable influence upon the time, the vast battle-fields of the Revolu-

> In What Repects the Situation has Changed.

We copy from the New York Wold of the

"We suppose that such Southerners as alone because of the principles which they can sufficiently control their honest indigmaintained, but because in the endeavor to nation to make an estimate of the sitsituation, will perceive that the only choice which remains open to them lies between a dogged, sullen submission, and reorganiza-At the date of the battle of Moore's tion under the new gospel of negro suffrage. Creek, Feb. 27th, 1776, North Carolina had In such a pitable choice of alternatives, we do not offer advice; but we can perhaps ex- opening to him of a judicial career, as a fitting plain the actual situation more dispassion- field for the employment of his talents. We feel lutionary position. Josiah Martin, the last ately than those who are stung into justifia-

"Weadvised and approved of the rejection by the South of the Constitutional amendment. If we hesitate, as yet, to give simithe Sloop of War Cruiser, then lying oppo- lar advice respecting the reorganization proposed by Sherman's bill, it is because sued numerous proclamations, denouncing circumstances have, in essential respects, the acts of the State Provincial Congress, hensive survey of the situation is a necesso totally changed, that a new and compresary pre-requisite to intelligent action. The two chief features of Sherman's bill are cords far happier with the efforts our people are outrages which baffled political foresight, be- making to enhance their prosperity. But for the cause it is not supposed or supposable that dreary future, with its dread uncertainty, rendered such a stretch of perfidy and inconsis- doubly so by oppression, they might be incited to tency could be ventured upon. Sher- redoubled efforts-but alas! to-day we live and man's bill provides for the overthrow of the to-morrow we die, and who knows what the mor-Southern State Governments, and for putting the whole section under the rigors of which Radical hate have flung around us, may martial law. We had what seemed to be not be tightened and rendered more galling. solid reasons for supposing that neither of Thus we live, our feelings surrounded with such these outrages would be perpetrated. In relation to the State governments, we supposed that the Republican party would be ound by its own recognition of those governments. The importance which they attached to the Emancipation Amendment, M. Young, Pastor of the first Baptist Church of and the fact that they recognized the South- this city: ern ratifications of it as valid, precluded them, in logic and consistency, from afterwards calling in question the competency of the ratifying State governments. Congress has acknowledged the validity of the Southern ratifications of that amendment. in a dozen different ways. It has repeatedly made it the basis of legislation, and even in proposing the amendment now pending, it recognized its validity by numbering the proposed amendment as the fourteenth, which it could not be unless there was a thi teenth, and the thirteenth is precisely the Emancipation Amendment.seemed against all antecedent probability that a Republican Congress would displace tive of men and incidents connected with this amendment from the Constitution, by the great Johnson Will Case, now in prodeclaring that the ratifying States which cess of trial at Edenton, N. C. Mr. Skinmade up the three-fourths were not compener was for a long time Rector of Edenton tent to act upon it. Even the pending Parish, and as one of the witnesses on beamendment was submitted to the Southern | half of the Will, his communication will be states and their ratification asked. Was it

to be expected that Congress would so stultify itself as to declare illegal the very governments it had thus recognized? "Putting the South under martial law was as little to have been expected, in any reasonable calculation. Martial law, by its very nature and definition, is a suspension

be suspended except in times of rebellion. it was not to have been expected that the South would be again put under martial "If these two outrageous and unexpected

South would stand on strong vantage ground for baffling the Radicals. The worst that could be done was to exclude the the afternoon. He made no allusion to the Southern members of Congress; an evil that | will, and gave me no knowledge of its con might be borne with composure so long as tents, at that time or subsequently. His the South held control of its internal affairs | manner was cool and calm, his mind appathrough State governments, freely chosen rently perfectly clear, and his conversation by its white citizens. The extent of the not only rational, but agreeable ank intelli Federal representation. But with the State ed evidences of failing powers in slips of governments abolished, or existing on mere memory, and verbal mistakes. I am thus sufferance, and the whole people subject to particular, because the caveators in this martial law, the situation is changed, and case are endeavoring to show that Mr. the consequences of resistance so stupendously magnified, that it is important to ecution of the will. In my own opinion, he take new observations and bearings before was the victim of a delusion or monom deciding on the future direction of the if you choose, at that time, with regard to We suppose it will be found, when the

South can abate its just indignation sufficiently for a careful survey, that it possesses no machinery or resources, either politias alike consistent with safety and self-re- and the other his attending physician. spect- But the negro element complicates the question, and renders the solution more difficult. It is possible that the Republi- witnesses; and here are six witnesses of uncans may, through government patronage impeached veracity, agreeing unanimously and appeals to ambition, bribe and demoralize the Southern whites enough to make. with the negroes, a majority of the inhabi- times of signature. This looks like an intants. If they can succeed in this, they contestable statement. But as Mr. John will reorganize and admit the States, and ston left his property to persons in no-wise the South will thereafter be under negro related to him, to the exclusion of his relarule, and will become intolerable as the res- tives, those relatives are endeavoring to idence of white men. Admitting (at least subvert his will by proving him incompe by hypothesis) that this danger is not fan- tent through insanity; and it must be said ciful, the question arises (and a very grave that they have adduced much very strong one it is) whether it is not better to "fight evidence in proof of that point. the devil with fire," by accepting the negro | The trial is exceedingly interesting, both suffrage which is inevitable, and controlling on account of the issues involved and the the negro vote, instead of allowing it to be ability of the counsel on both sides. alienated to the Republicans, as it would pretty certainly be by resistance. Wheth- mated at halfla million of dollars, although er the negro vote could be managed by the it was immensely diminished by the loss of planters, and whether whites enough could his slaves and the depreciation of his lands be seduced to make the Radical plan work, on the Roanoke by freshets. The question are questions that cannot be answered with- of legal competency in a testator is here out more local knowledge than we possess; once more discused with the utmost acute but we suppose all intelligent Southerners ness, and doubtless with much eloquence must allow that these questions ought to be well considered before taking an irre- ties to the suit, are beyond doubt the ablest versible resolution).

Supreme Court_Opinions.

continuing the injunction till the hearing. In Wiley vs. Literary Fund, from Wake, tors, are sufficient guarantees for a suit of judgment reversed and judgment here for very remarkable interest and importance. lefendant. In Reade and Norword vs. Up to the time of my departure from Eden Hamlin in equity, from Person, decretal ton on the 22nd instant, there had been a order reversed. By BATTLE, J.-In Leak as. Moorman,

Rogers vs. Holt, in equity, from Alamance. By READE, J.—In Collins vs. Collins, in equity, from Wake, demurer overruled with with surpassing skill, and that the venera Wake, decretal order reversed. In State will resound with unusual strains of foren vs. Fulkerson, from Forsyth, no error. In sic eloquence. But time presses, and Mitchell vs. Mitchell, from Bertie, no er- must reserve the remainder of my comror. In Woodfin vs. Sluder, from Bun- munication for your next issue. combe, no error. In Haley vs. Haley, in The immediate effects of this battle were ome 850 prisoners, 350 guns and shot bags,

equity, from Northampton, decree for plaintiffs, (Chief Justice concurs—Battle, J. dissents.)

In Walton vs. Darden, from

THE FIRST OF MARCH. - The dawn of the month of March was shrouded in such gloomy and unpromising skies, that, if taken as a criterion of the remainder of its days, offers but little that is pleasant or beautiful. The rain fell in torrents quench its thirst until wholly saturated, bearing upon its surface a sufficient quantity of collected drops to convey the intimation that its thirst was satiated. As if appreciating and understanding this, the rain ceased in good time, leaving behind a dewey fragrance in the atmosphere truly refreshing after the dense and sultry days among which February gently expired.

We were pleased to note that the rift in the clouds was visible in sufficient time to allow the streets to become passible in order to facilitate the intention of those desiring to attend the Tableaux Vivants last evening. The weather indeed was pleasant, and many bright faces that were not among the audience on the first occasion, awaited rather impatiently the rising of the curtain on the evening just past.

QUALIFIED .- Col. O. P. Meares, the recently appointed Judge of the Criminal Court for this County, qualified and subscribed to the oath of office, a day or two since, before William A. Wright, Esq., Chairman of the County Court. The first session of the Criminal Court will be held in April.

The appointment of Judge Meares, we have before alluded to as a good one, and a scource of gratification to his many friends, who regard this assured that he will fill the office with dignity and ability.

A BRIGHTER ASPECT .- Although there is no great quantity of shipping in our port at present. business along the wharves wears a far brighter aspect than was the case two or three weeks since. A marked improvement is visible, and along the extended line of wharves there are few seen spending their time in idleness. This great change from the late appearance of business acrow may bring forth? and whether the chains apathy by which the people of the South alone are characterized.

RELIEF FROM NORTHERN LADIES .- We publish with pleasure the following note from Rev. Wm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1st, 1867. Messrs. Editors :- Allow me, through your valtable Journal, to acknowledge from the "New York Ladies' Southern Relief Association," the sum of \$200, for the benefit of "the suffering women and children. A portion of the above has been distributed creatly to the comfort of needy and deserving per

This donation was timely, and it has filled some minds with joy and gratitude.

WM. M. YOUNG. From the Newbern Journal of Commerce. The Great Johnston Will Case - Interesting

Particulars. We are indebted to the Rev. Henry A. Skinner, for the following letter descrip-

Will suit now proceeding at Edenton, in

special term of the Superior Court. Being one of the surviving witnesses to the will, and a near neighbor of the Testator, both at the time he executed it and of the habeas corpus; and the Constitution during the two subsequent years of his declares with as much emphasis as it says life, I was in a position for learning much anything, that the habeas corpus shall not of his character and of the motives which governed him in the disposition of his pro

Mr. Johnston executed his will on the 10th of April, in presence of myself and two other witnesses, citizens of Edenton, measures had not been resorted to, the who annexed our signatures to the instrument. At his request I remained with him after the other witnesses were gone, untiwil was payment of Federal taxes without gent, as it usually was; though he exhibit Johnston was insane at the time of the exhis relatives. But he managed, nevertheless, to make a will, which appears so completely to satisfy the demands of the law, that the probablities are very strongly in favor of its establishment. In about six weeks cal or military, for fending off this atrocious after he had signed his will in the manner oppression. If no such machinery or re- described, Mr. Johnston re-affirmed it ources shall be discoverable, the practical without any change, in the presence of an question will then be, whether the South other witness, also a citizen of Edenton hall accept the situation under protest, or and in September following, re-affirmed in disdainfully submit to it. Were it not for a second time, without change, in presence the negro element of the problem, the lat- of two other gentlemen of Edenton, one ter would undoubtedly be the true course, of whom was Clerk of the County Court,

Here is a will executed and twice re-affirmed by the Testator in the presence of both to his and to their own signatures, and to his soundness of mind at the several

The estate of Mr. Johnston is still esti-

Again, the Counsel retained by the parin the State of North Carolina, and probably a match for any in the land. Such names as Bat. Moore, R. B. Heath, W. N. By Pearson, C. J.—In Blossom vs. Van H. Smith, and Conigland, for the propoun Amringe, in equity, from New Hanover, ders; and ex-Governors Graham, and Vance, and Wm. Eaton for the Cavea close contest of these trained minds through sixteen days of testimony; and from the from Richmond, judgment affirmed. In gal learning and acumen displayed by both sides during that time, there is reason think that the discussion will be conducted In High vs. Lack, in equity, from ble walls of the Court House of Edenton

Yours truly,

Mr. Robert M. Wells, aged about twenty An important test case will shortly come before the Supreme Court to determine whether certificates of indebtedness are to be deemed taxable as United States secuble field.

In Malton vs. Darden, from Greene, no error.

J. dissents.) In Walton vs. Darden, from Greene, no error.

Mr. Robert M. Wells, aged about twenty two years, a resident of Petersburg and a printer by trade, was accidentally killed with wild duck.

The Mintennet effects of this Dattle were J. dissents.) In Walton vs. Darden, from Mr. Robert M. Wells, aged about twenty two years, a resident of Petersburg and a printer by trade, was accidentally killed with wild duck.